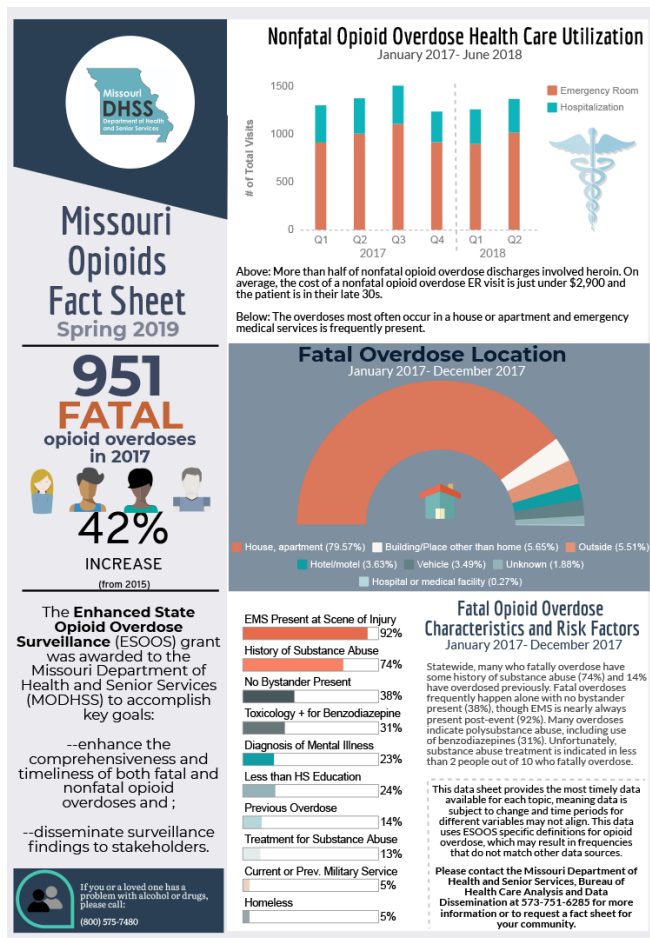


Our Communities – State and County Opioids Fact Sheet



[DHSS Home](#) » [Data](#) » [opioids](#) » [factsheets](#)

Drug overdoses, both fatal and nonfatal, have become an epidemic in Missouri over the past decade. Missouri ranked 32nd among all states and DC for drug overdose death rates in 2020 and is the #1 leading cause of death among adults age 18-44 in Missouri. Breaking down drug overdose deaths by drug type can sometimes be complicated as many times more than one drug may be identified, however, most drug overdose deaths (over 70%) do involve opioids. The opioid class of drugs include heroin, fentanyl, methadone, morphine, oxycodone and many other prescription and non-prescription pain relievers. The burden of drug overdose impacts families, communities and healthcare systems. The drug epidemic affects all genders, races and many age groups in rural and urban Missouri communities. The data displayed here helps to tell the story so everyone interested in the topic can better understand past and current trends. Please visit the [resources](#) page for information on education and linkage to care programs.

Use each tab below to see data demonstrating the Death Toll, Burden to Healthcare, and Impact on the Future, of the drug epidemic.

Community-based opioids fact sheets are currently being created as requested and will vary in content dependent on the data available. Contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Bureau of Health Care Analysis and Data Dissemination at 573-751-6285 for more information or to request a fact sheet for your community.

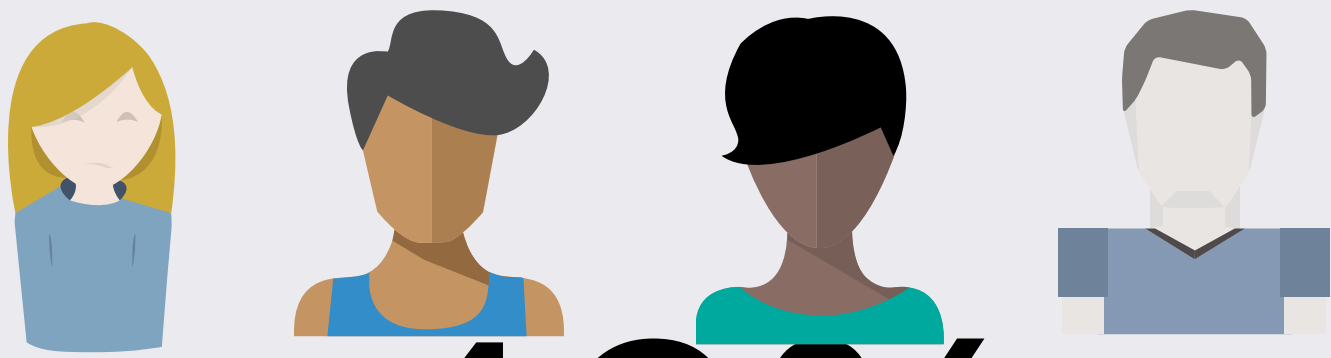
County-Based Opioid Fact Sheets

- [Boone County](#)
- [Christian County](#)
- [Crawford County](#)
- [Dent County](#)
- [Franklin County](#)
- [Gasconade County](#)
- [Greene County](#)
- [Jefferson County](#)
- [Lincoln County](#)
- [Maries County](#)
- [Perry County](#)
- [Phelps County](#)
- [Pike County](#)
- [Pulaski County](#)
- [Southwest Region \(Barton, Jasper, and Newton Counties\)](#)
- [St Charles County](#)
- [Ste Genevieve County](#)
- [St Louis City](#)
- [St Louis County](#)
- [Stone County](#)
- [Taney County](#)
- [Warren County](#)
- [Washington County](#)



Missouri Opioids Fact Sheet Spring 2019

951
FATAL
opioid overdoses
in 2017



42%

INCREASE

(from 2015)

The **Enhanced State Opioid Overdose Surveillance** (ESOOS) grant was awarded to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (MODHSS) to accomplish key goals:

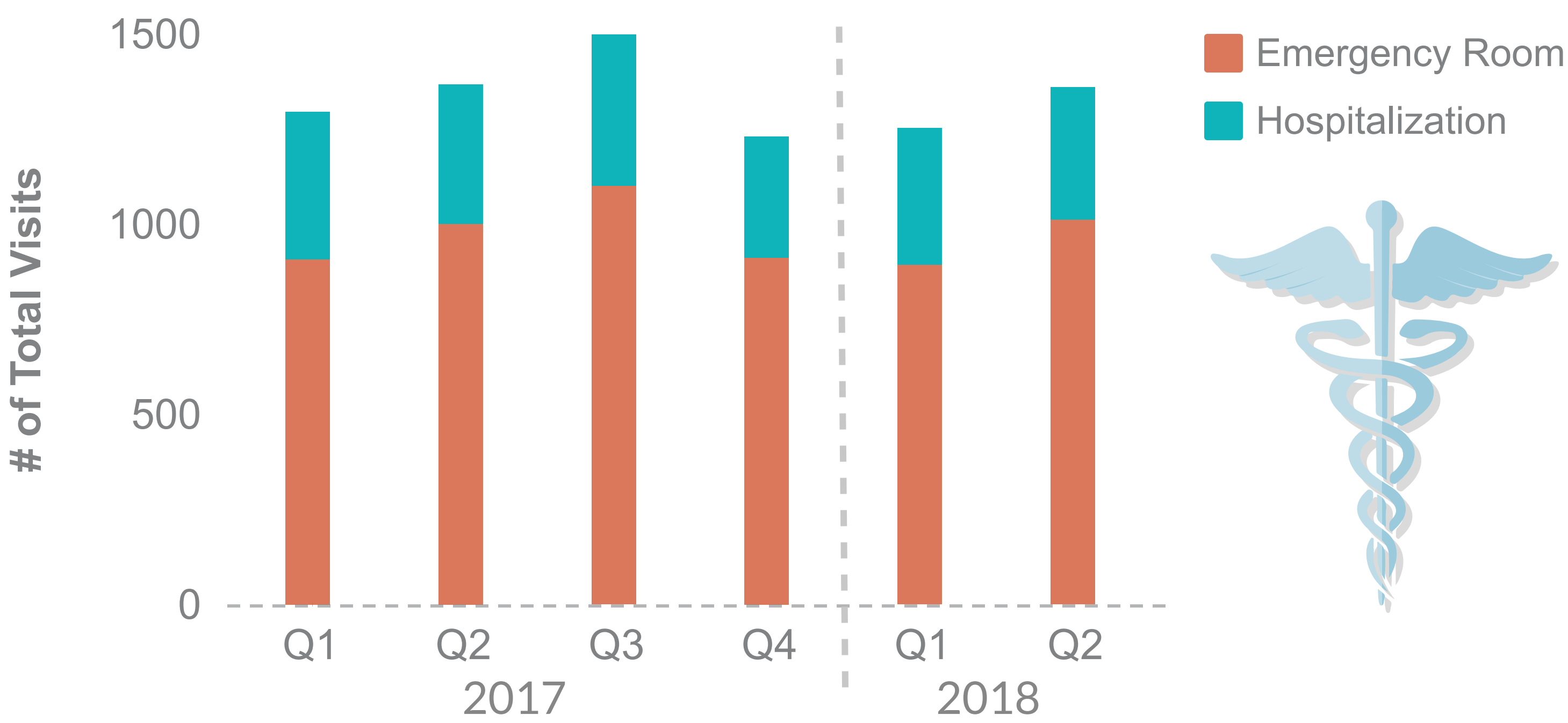
- enhance the comprehensiveness and timeliness of both fatal and nonfatal opioid overdoses and ;
- disseminate surveillance findings to stakeholders.



If you or a loved one has a problem with alcohol or drugs, please call:
(800) 575-7480

Nonfatal Opioid Overdose Health Care Utilization

January 2017- June 2018

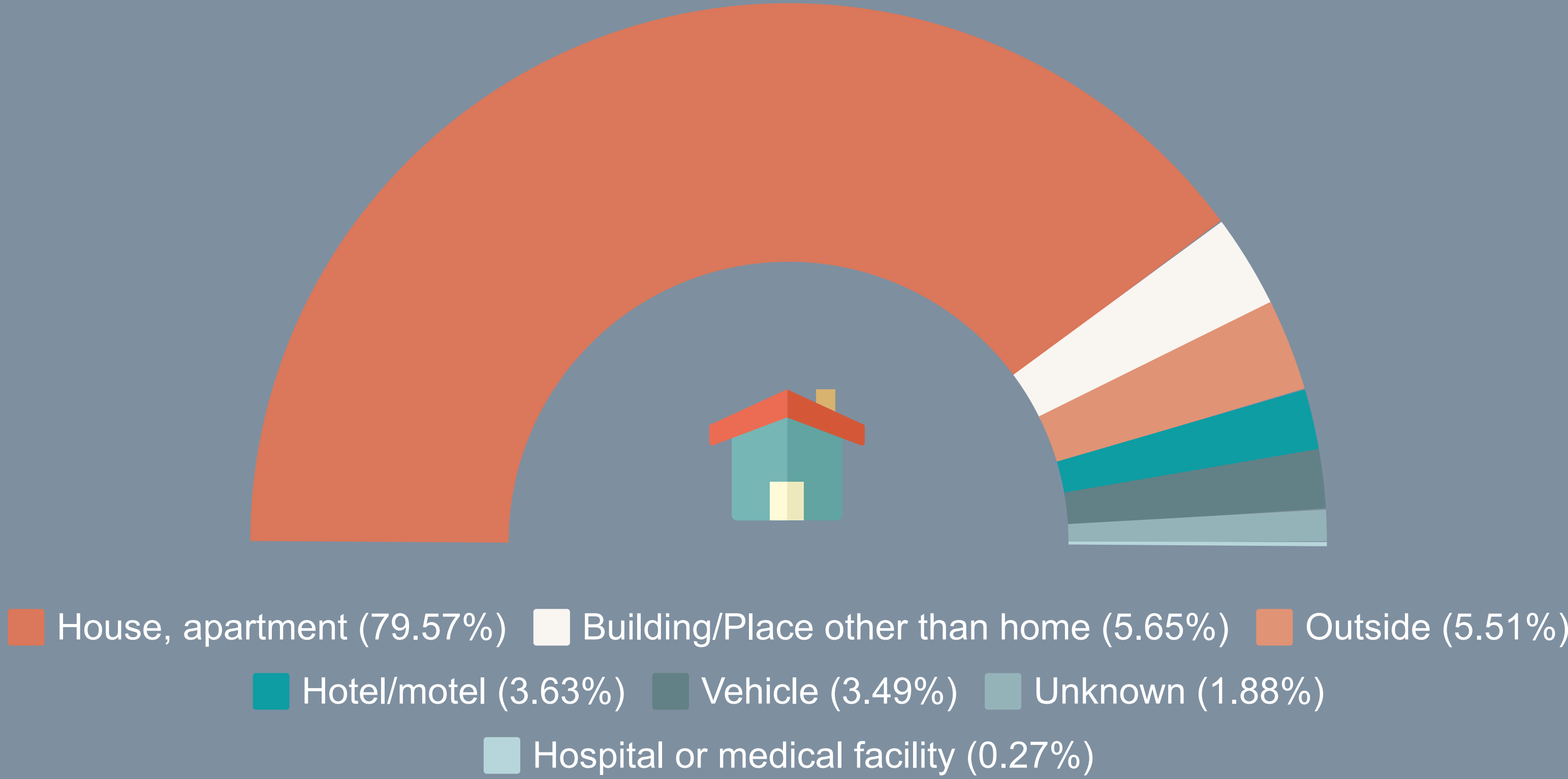


Above: More than half of nonfatal opioid overdose discharges involved heroin. On average, the cost of a nonfatal opioid overdose ER visit is just under \$2,900 and the patient is in their late 30s.

Below: The overdoses most often occur in a house or apartment and emergency medical services is frequently present.

Fatal Overdose Location

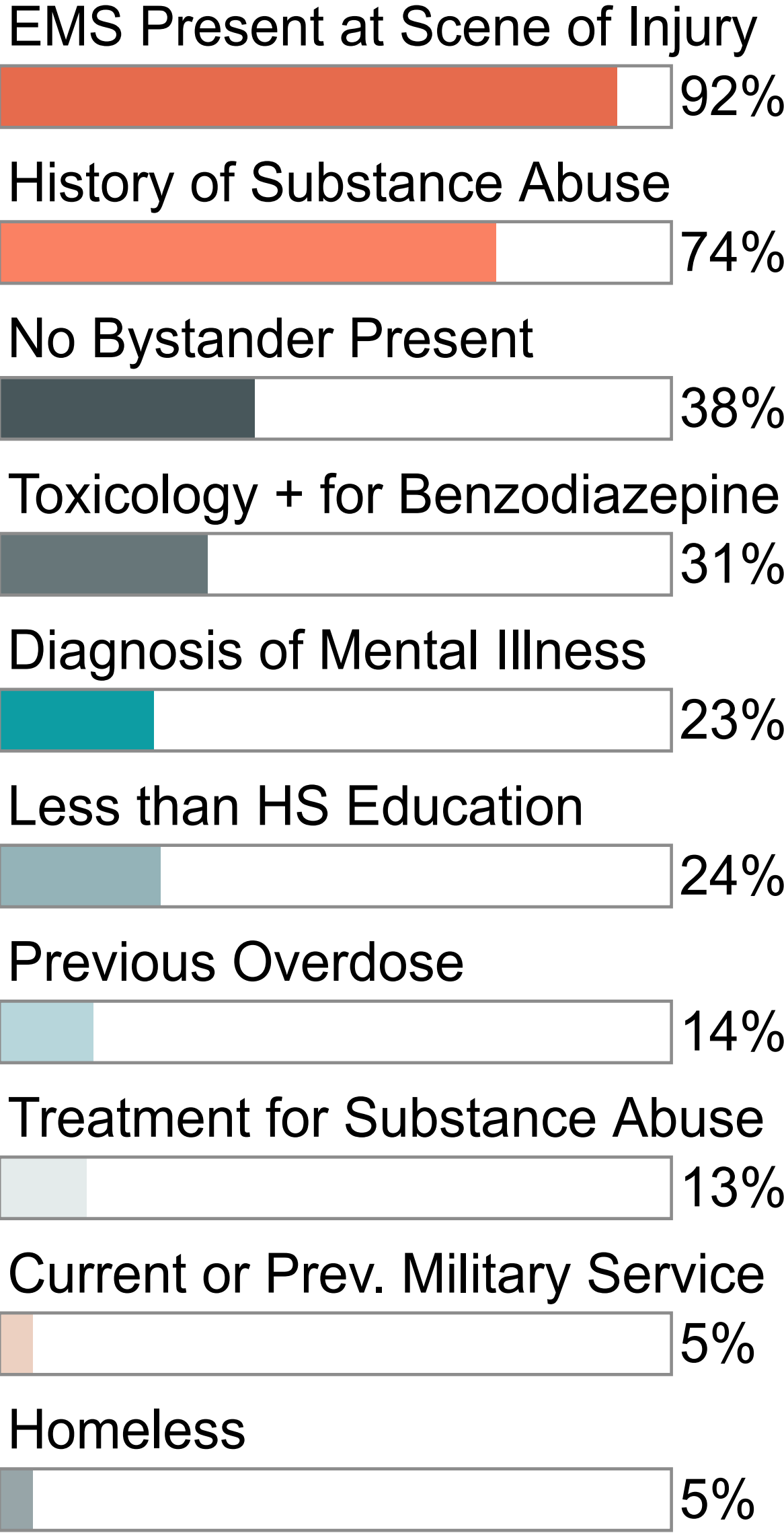
January 2017- December 2017



Fatal Opioid Overdose Characteristics and Risk Factors

January 2017- December 2017

Statewide, many who fatally overdose have some history of substance abuse (74%) and 14% have overdosed previously. Fatal overdoses frequently happen alone with no bystander present (38%), though EMS is nearly always present post-event (92%). Many overdoses indicate polysubstance abuse, including use of benzodiazepines (31%). Unfortunately, substance abuse treatment is indicated in less than 2 people out of 10 who fatally overdose.



This data sheet provides the most timely data available for each topic, meaning data is subject to change and time periods for different variables may not align. This data uses ESOOS specific definitions for opioid overdose, which may result in frequencies that do not match other data sources.

Please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Bureau of Health Care Analysis and Data Dissemination at 573-751-6285 for more information or to request a fact sheet for your community.



Boone County Opioids Fact Sheet

Spring 2019

24 FATAL opioid overdoses in 2018



50%
INCREASE
(from 2017)

The **Enhanced State Opioid Overdose Surveillance** (ESOOS) grant was awarded to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (MODHSS) to accomplish key goals:

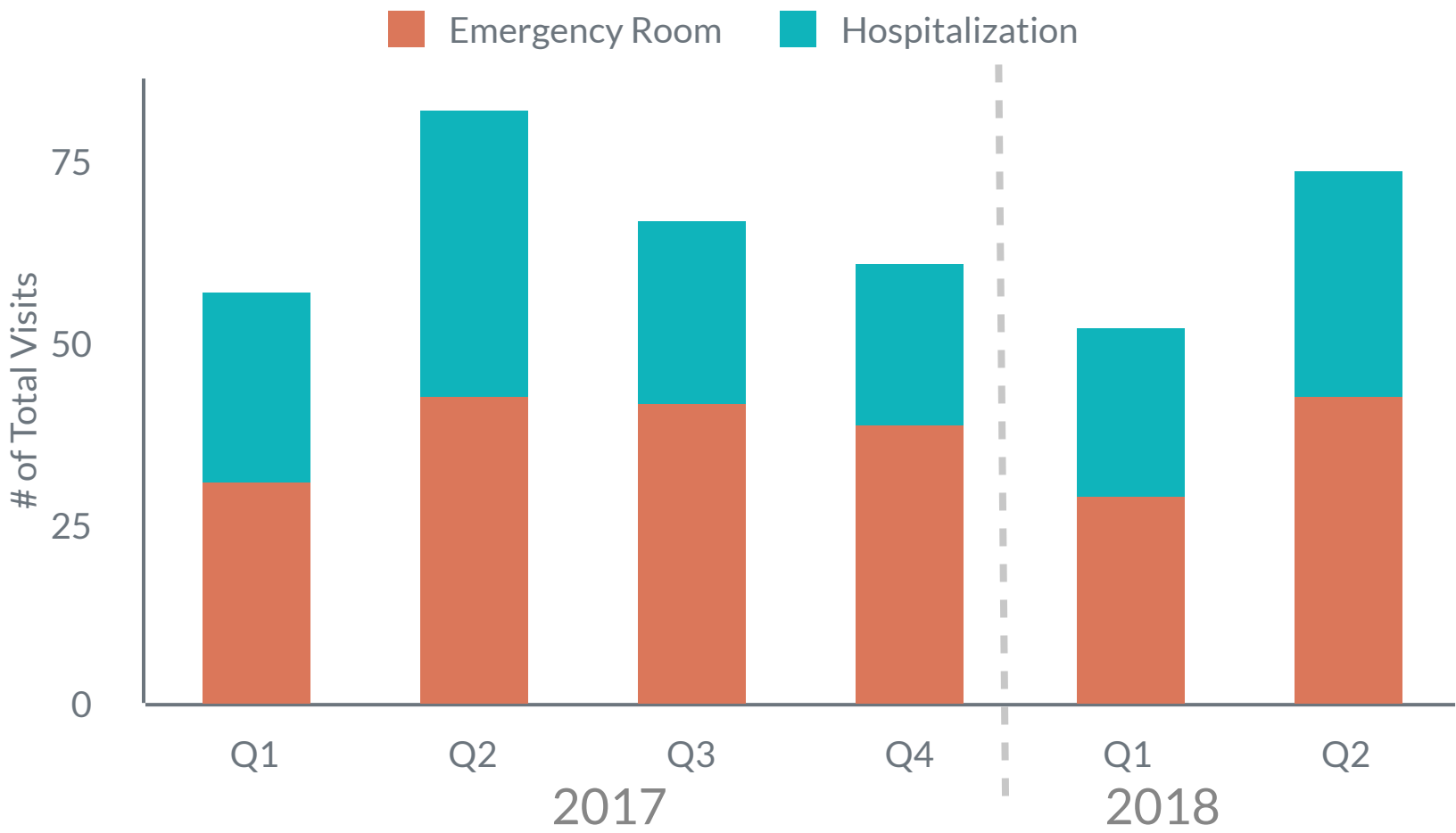
- enhance the comprehensiveness and timeliness of both fatal and nonfatal opioid overdoses and ;
- disseminate surveillance findings to stakeholders.



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(800) 575-7480

Nonfatal Opioid Overdose Health Care Utilization

January 2017- June 2018

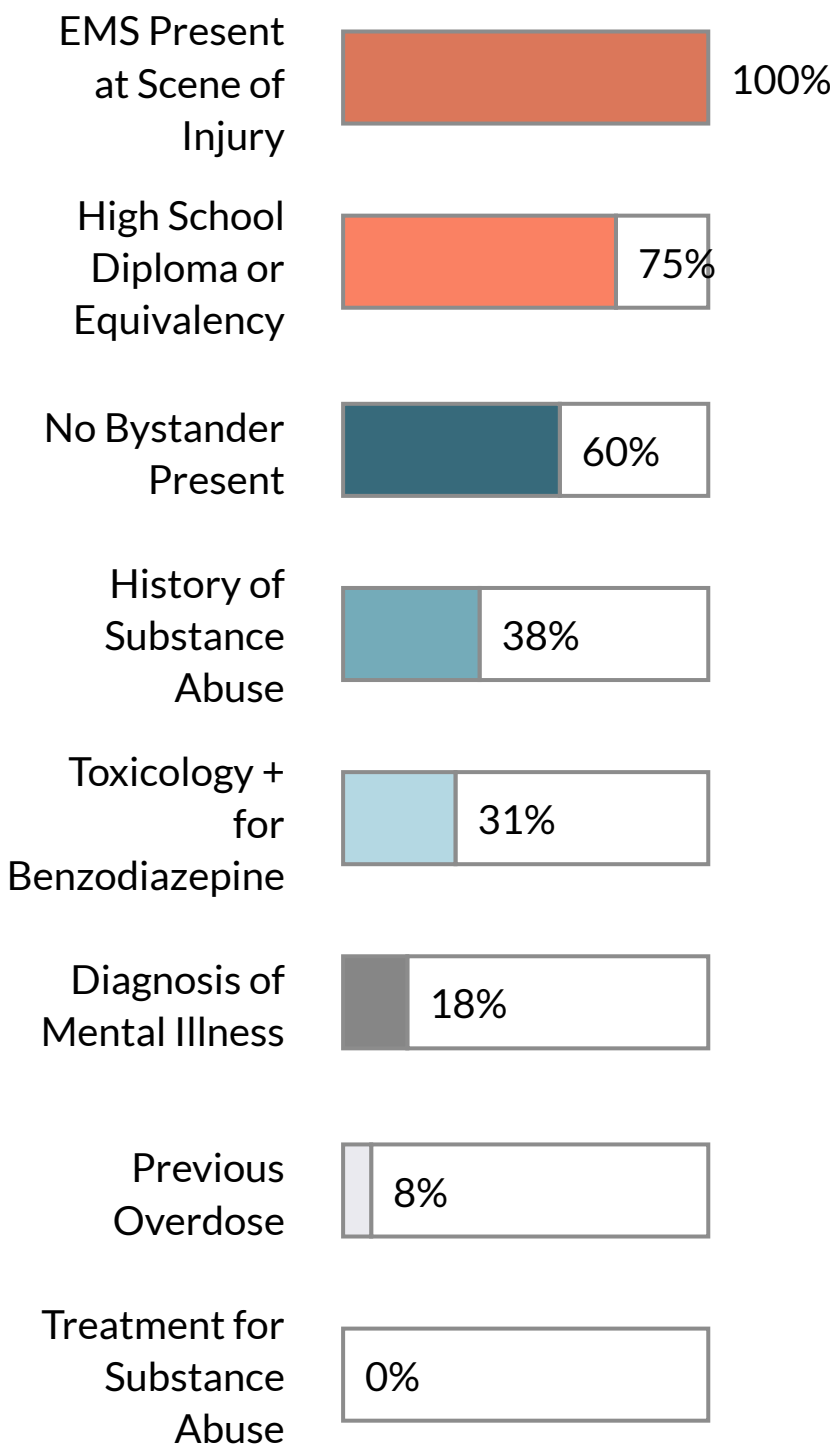
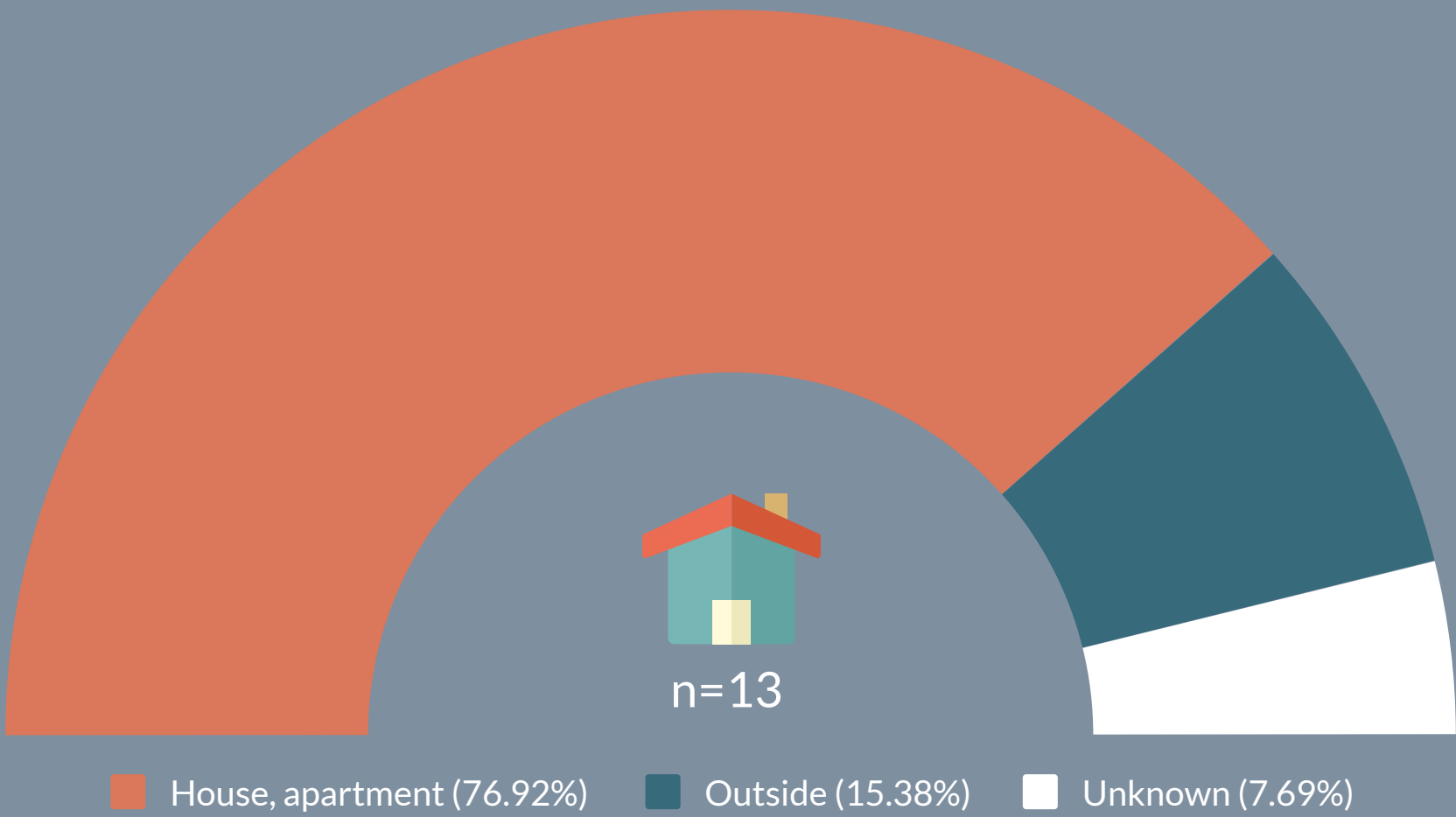


Above: Fewer than 15% of resident nonfatal opioid overdose discharges treated in the hospital or ER involved heroin. In Boone County, a majority of the people discharged from the ER with nonfatal overdoses were male (63%) and most (56%) were between the ages of 15-34.

Below: When fatal overdoses occur in Boone County, they most often occur in a house or apartment (77%).

Fatal Overdose Location

January 2017- December 2017



Fatal Opioid Overdose Characteristics and Risk Factors

January 2017- December 2017

In Boone County, many who fatally overdose have some history of substance abuse (38%) and about 1 in 12 have overdosed previously. Often, fatal overdoses occur with no bystander present (60%), though EMS is nearly always present post-event. Unfortunately, substance use treatment is not indicated for most of those who fatally overdosed.

This data sheet provides the most timely data available for each topic, meaning data is subject to change and time periods for different variables may not align. This data uses ESOOS specific definitions for opioid overdose, which may result in frequencies that do not match other data sources.

Please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Bureau of Health Care Analysis and Data Dissemination at 573-751-6285 for more information or to request a fact sheet for your community.



Christian County Opioids Fact Sheet

Spring 2019

8 FATAL
opioid overdoses
in 2018



20%
DECREASE
(from 2017)

The **Enhanced State Opioid Overdose Surveillance** (ESOOS) grant was awarded to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (MODHSS) to accomplish key goals:

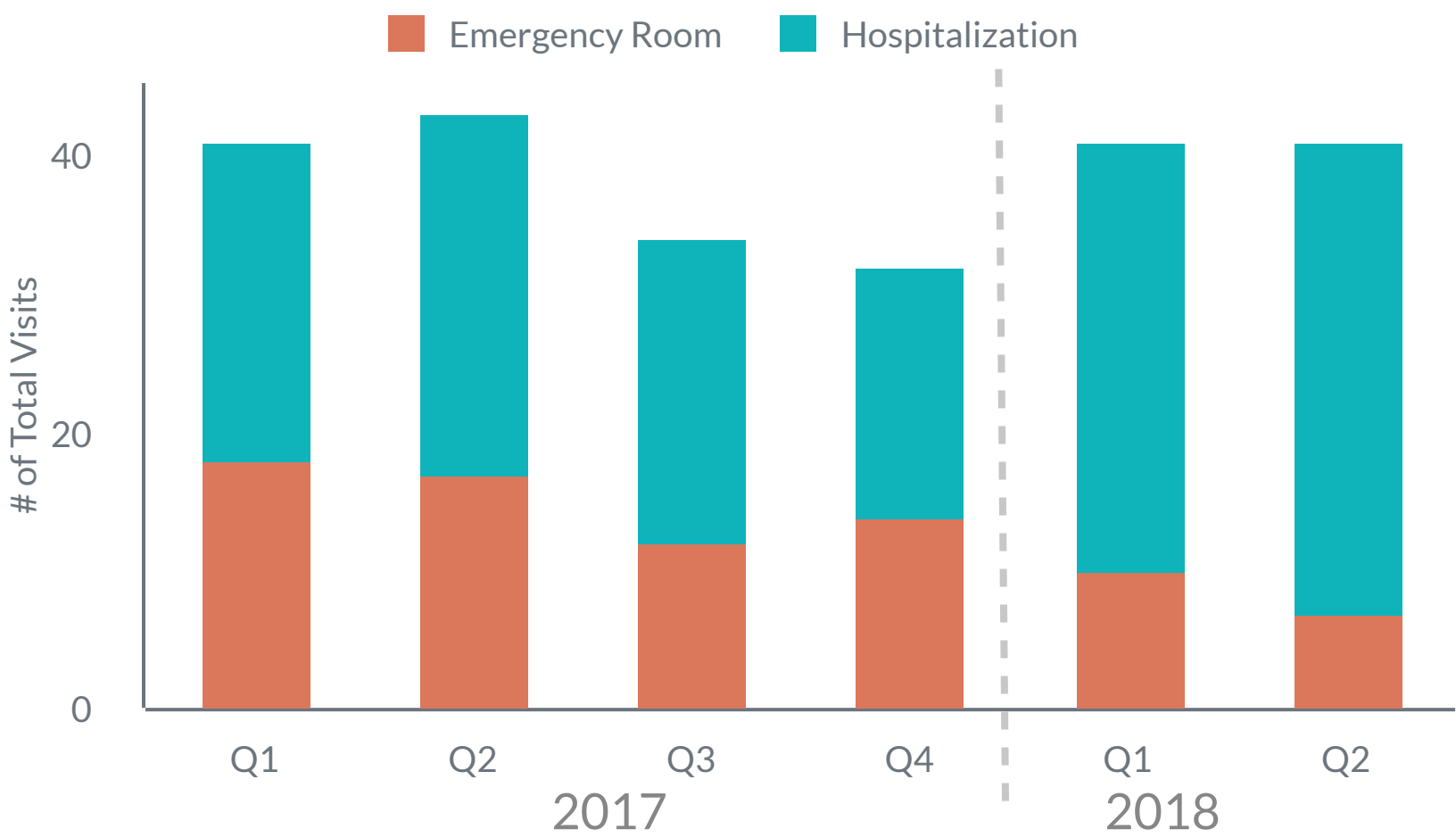
- enhance the comprehensiveness and timeliness of both fatal and nonfatal opioid overdoses and ;
- disseminate surveillance findings to stakeholders.



If you or a loved one has a problem with alcohol or drugs, please call:
(800) 575-7480

Nonfatal Opioid Overdose Health Care Utilization

January 2017- June 2018

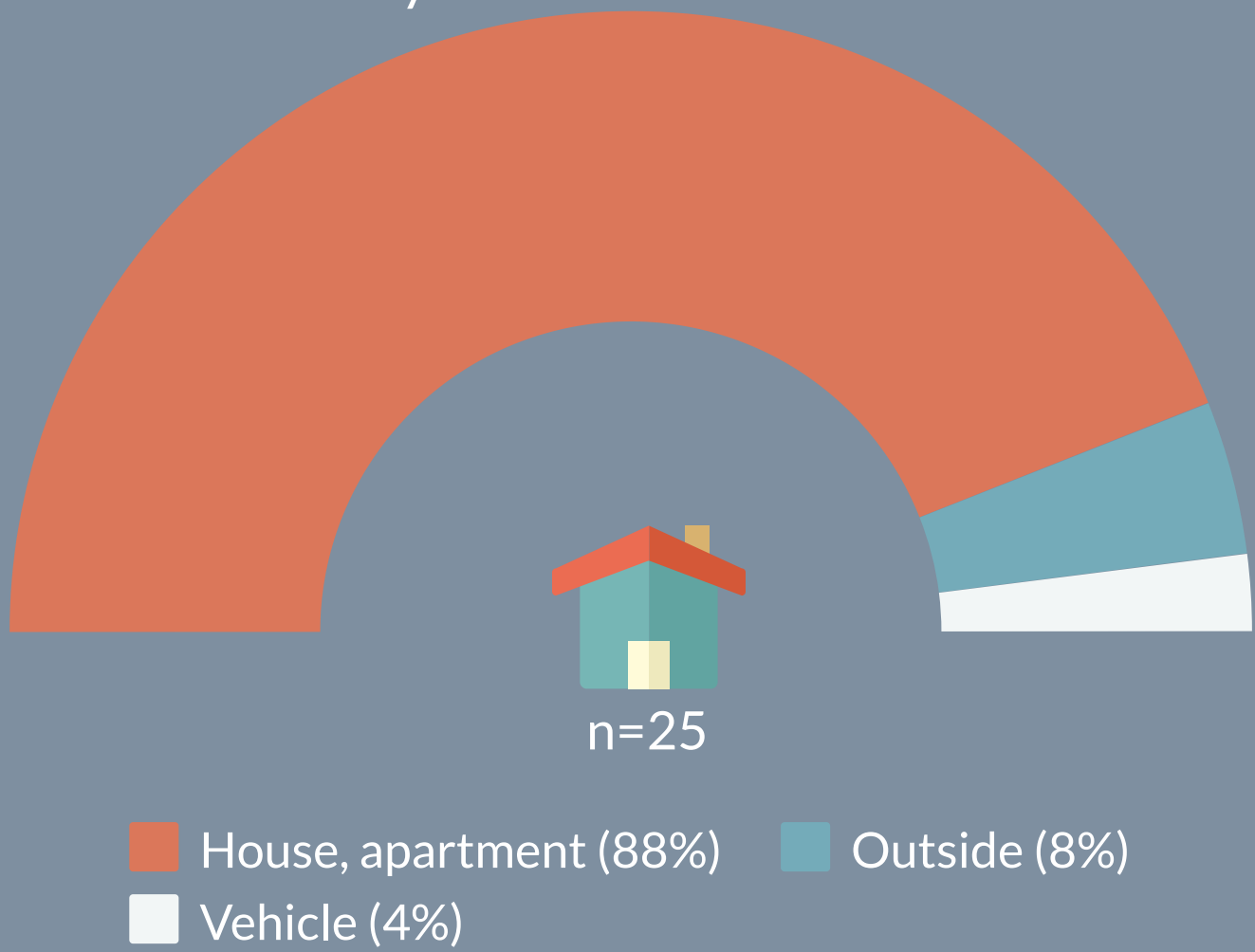


Above: Nearly 90% of resident nonfatal opioid overdose discharges treated in the hospital or ER involved non-heroin opioids. In Christian County, most of the people discharged from the ER with nonfatal overdoses were male (56%) and the majority (74%) were between the ages of 15-34.

Below: When fatal overdoses occur in Christian County, they most often occur in a house or apartment (88%).

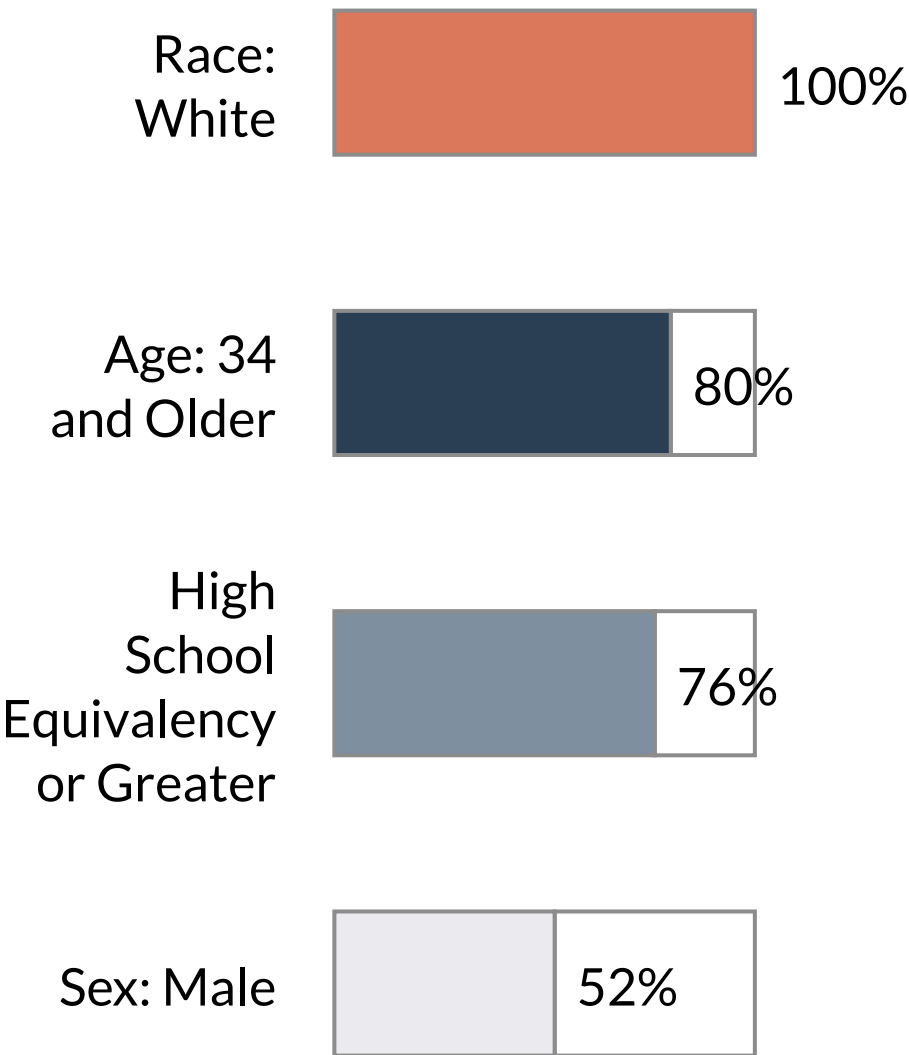
Fatal Overdose Location

January 2014- December 2018



Fatal Opioid Overdose Characteristics and Risk Factors

January 2014- December 2018



In Christian County, the majority of those who fatally overdose are White. Males are slightly more likely than females to experience a fatal overdose. Roughly 4 in 5 of these victims were over the age of 34. Fewer than 1 in 4 Christian County overdose victims did not complete a high school level education.

This data sheet provides the most timely data available for each topic, meaning data is subject to change and time periods for different variables may not align. This data uses ESOOS specific definitions for opioid overdose, which may result in frequencies that do not match other data sources.

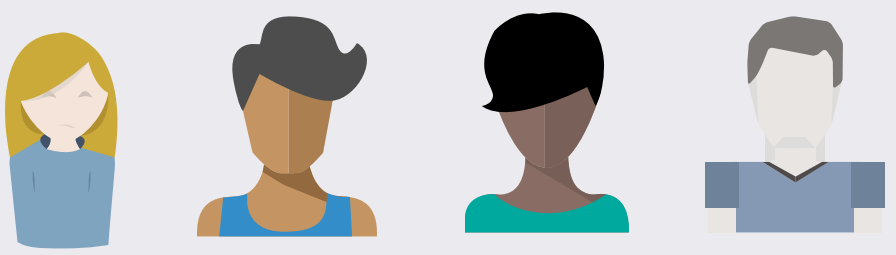
Please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Bureau of Health Care Analysis and Data Dissemination at 573-751-6285 for more information or to request a fact sheet for your community.



Crawford County Opioids Fact Sheet

Spring 2019

3
FATAL
opioid overdoses
in 2018



The **Enhanced State Opioid Overdose Surveillance** (ESOOS) grant was awarded to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (MODHSS) to accomplish key goals:

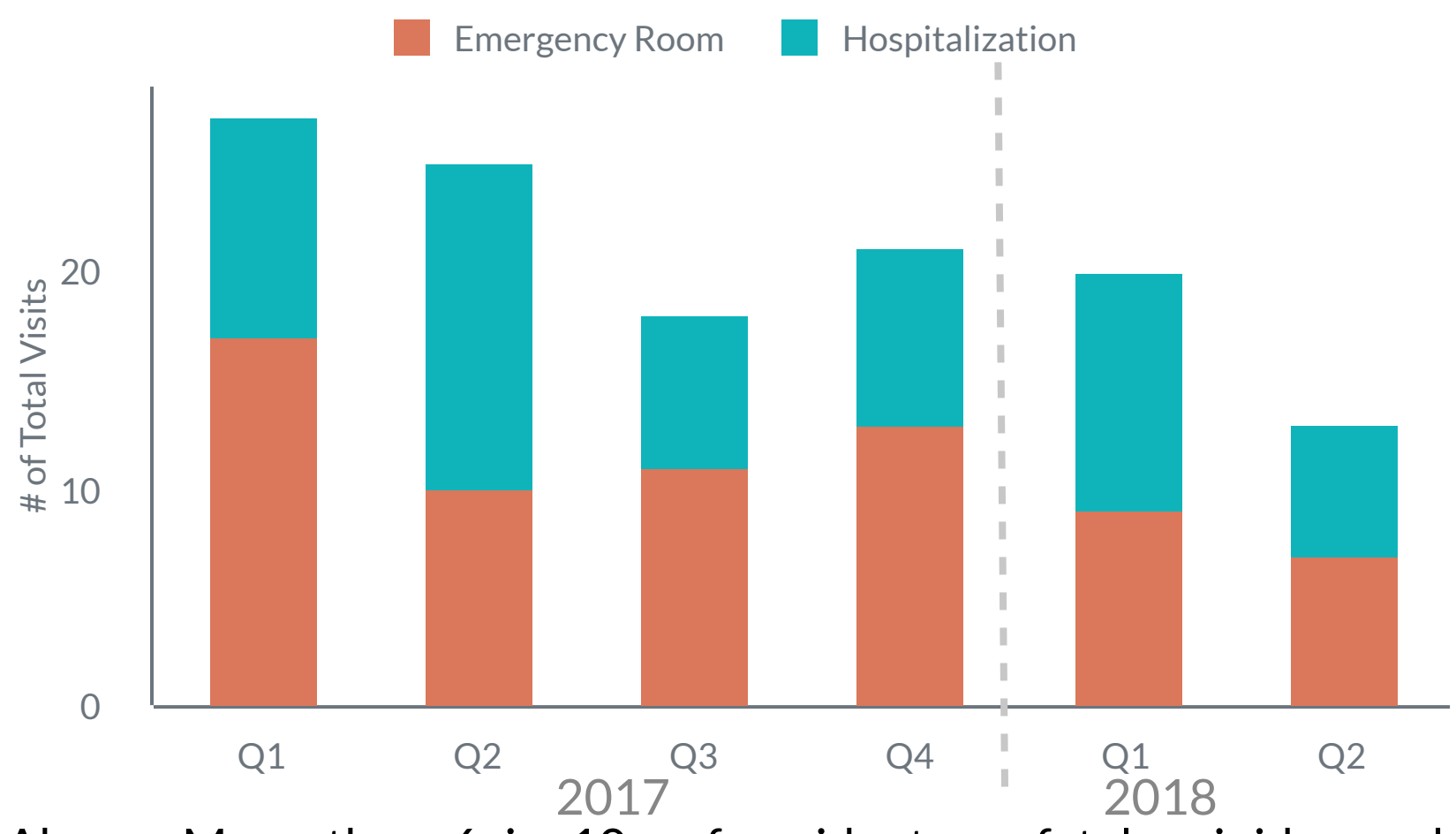
- enhance the comprehensiveness and timeliness of both fatal and nonfatal opioid overdoses and ;
- disseminate surveillance findings to stakeholders.

If you or a loved one has a problem with alcohol or drugs, please call:

(800) 575-7480

Nonfatal Opioid Overdose Health Care Utilization

January 2017- June 2018

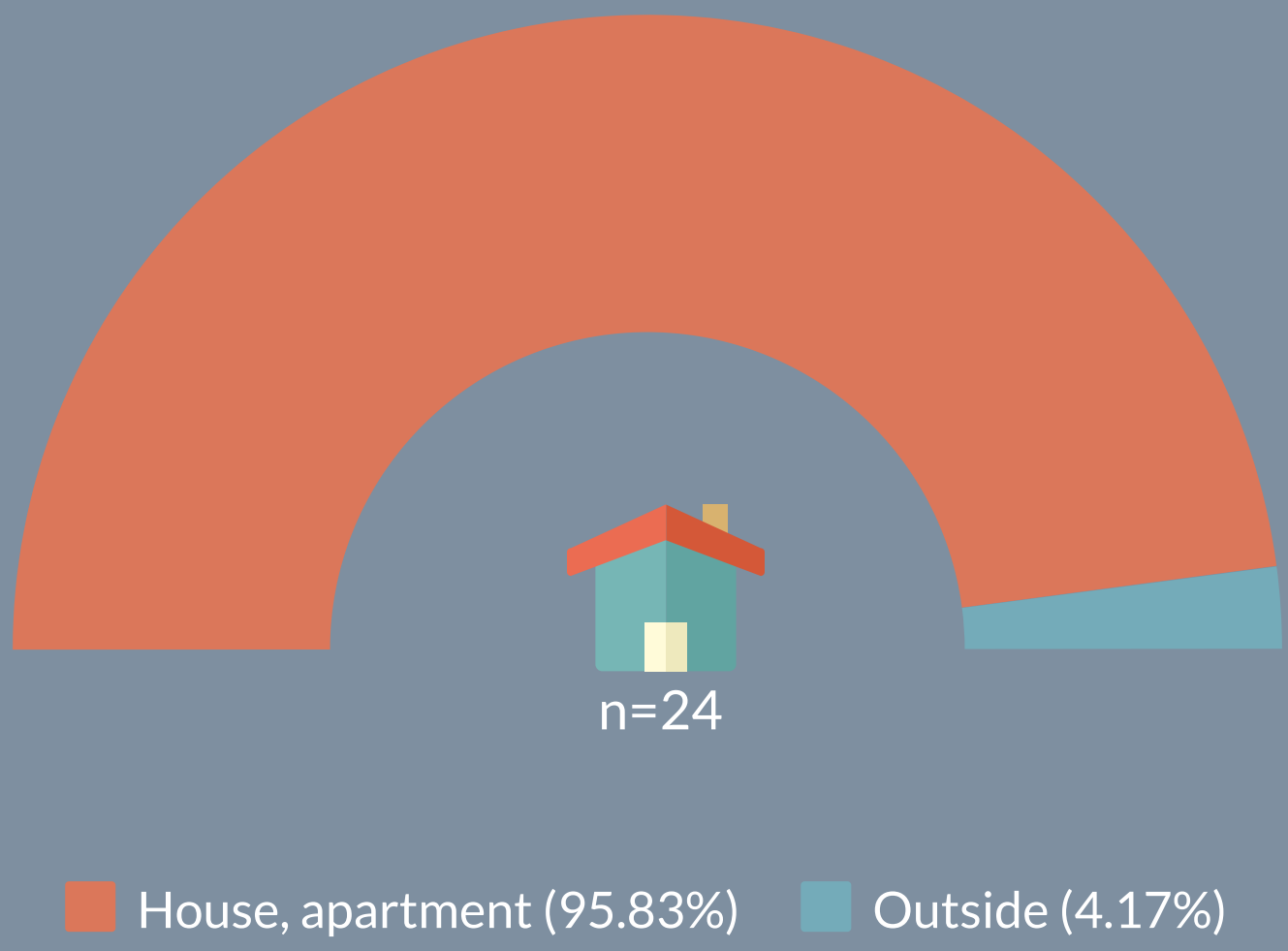


Above: More than 6 in 10 of resident nonfatal opioid overdose discharges treated in the hospital or ER involved non-heroin opioids (65%). In Crawford County, most of the people discharged from the ER with nonfatal overdoses were male (61%) and almost half (49%) were between the ages of 25-34.

Below: When fatal overdoses occur in Crawford County, they most often occur in a house or apartment (92%).

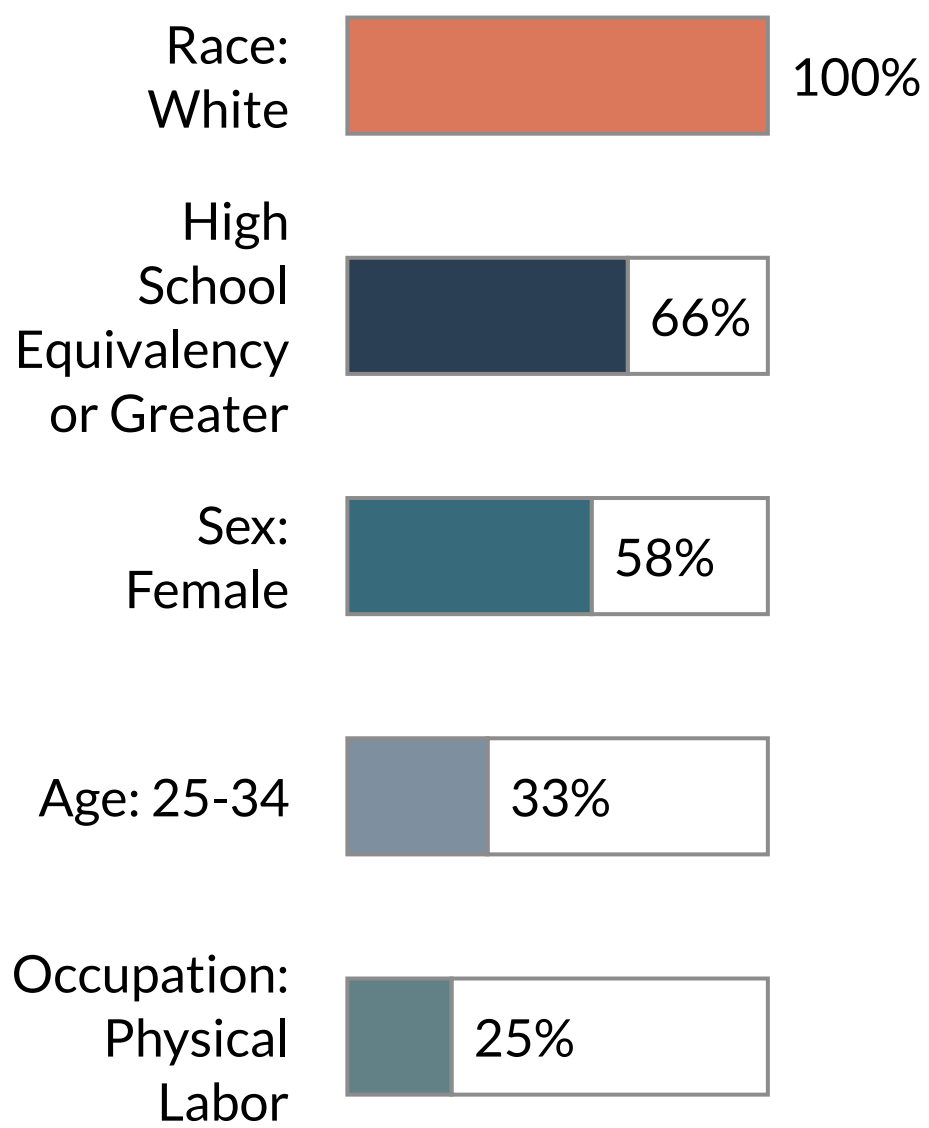
Fatal Overdose Location

January 2014- December 2018



Fatal Opioid Overdose Characteristics and Risk Factors

January 2014- December 2018



In Crawford County, the majority of those who fatally overdose are White. Nearly 1 in 3 victims were between the ages of 25 and 34. Females are slightly more likely than males to experience a fatal overdose, which is the opposite of what is seen in many Missouri counties and a different trend than what is seen in nonfatal overdoses in Crawford County.

This data sheet provides the most timely data available for each topic, meaning data is subject to change and time periods for different variables may not align. This data uses ESOOS specific definitions for opioid overdose, which may result in frequencies that do not match other data sources.

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Dent County Opioids Fact Sheet

Spring 2019

6
FATAL
opioid overdoses
in 2017-2018



The **Enhanced State Opioid Overdose Surveillance** (ESOOS) grant was awarded to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (MODHSS) to accomplish key goals:

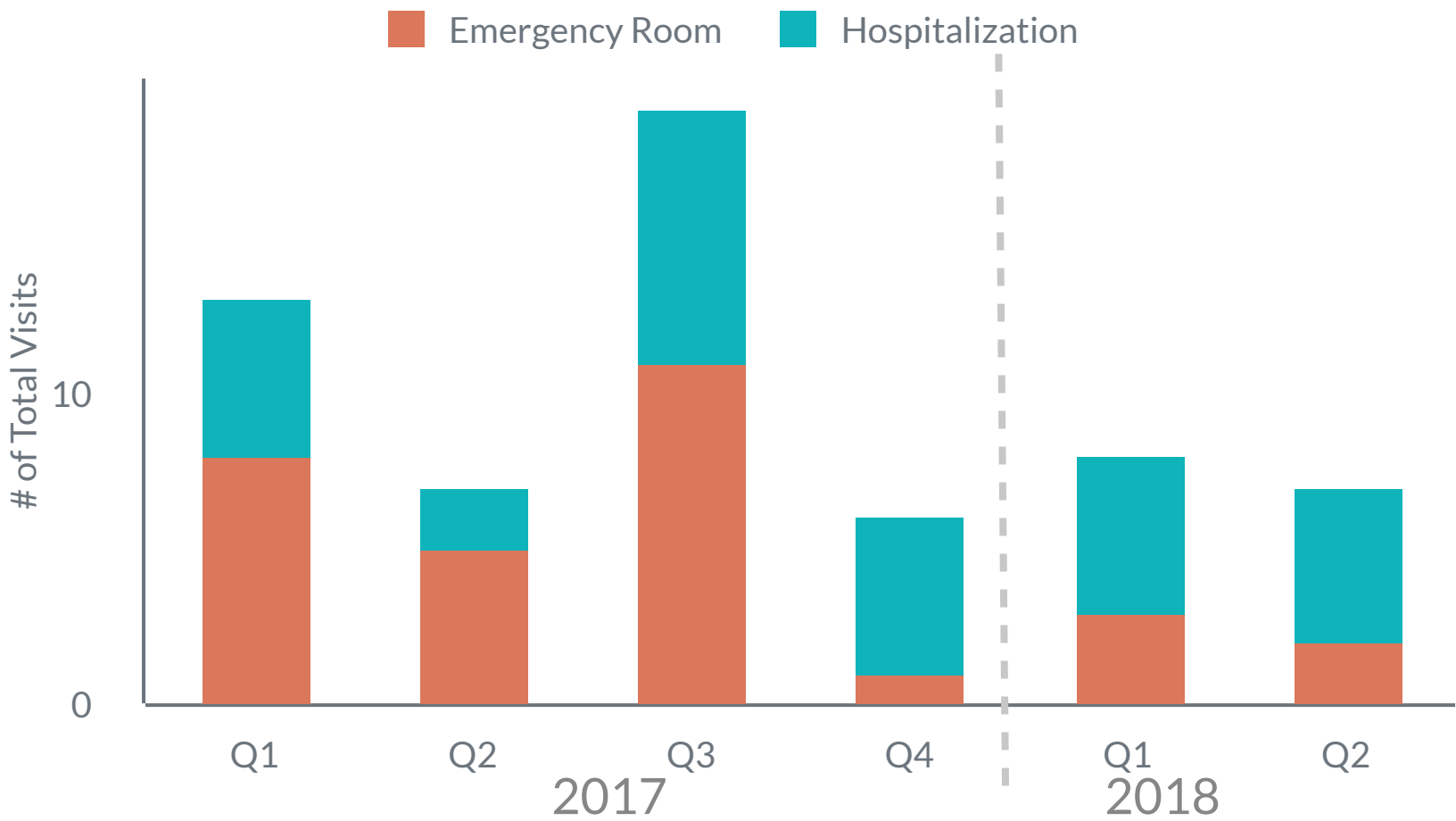
- enhance the comprehensiveness and timeliness of both fatal and nonfatal opioid overdoses and ;
- disseminate surveillance findings to stakeholders.

If you or a loved one has a problem with alcohol or drugs, please call:

(800) 575-7480

Nonfatal Opioid Overdose Health Care Utilization

January 2017- June 2018

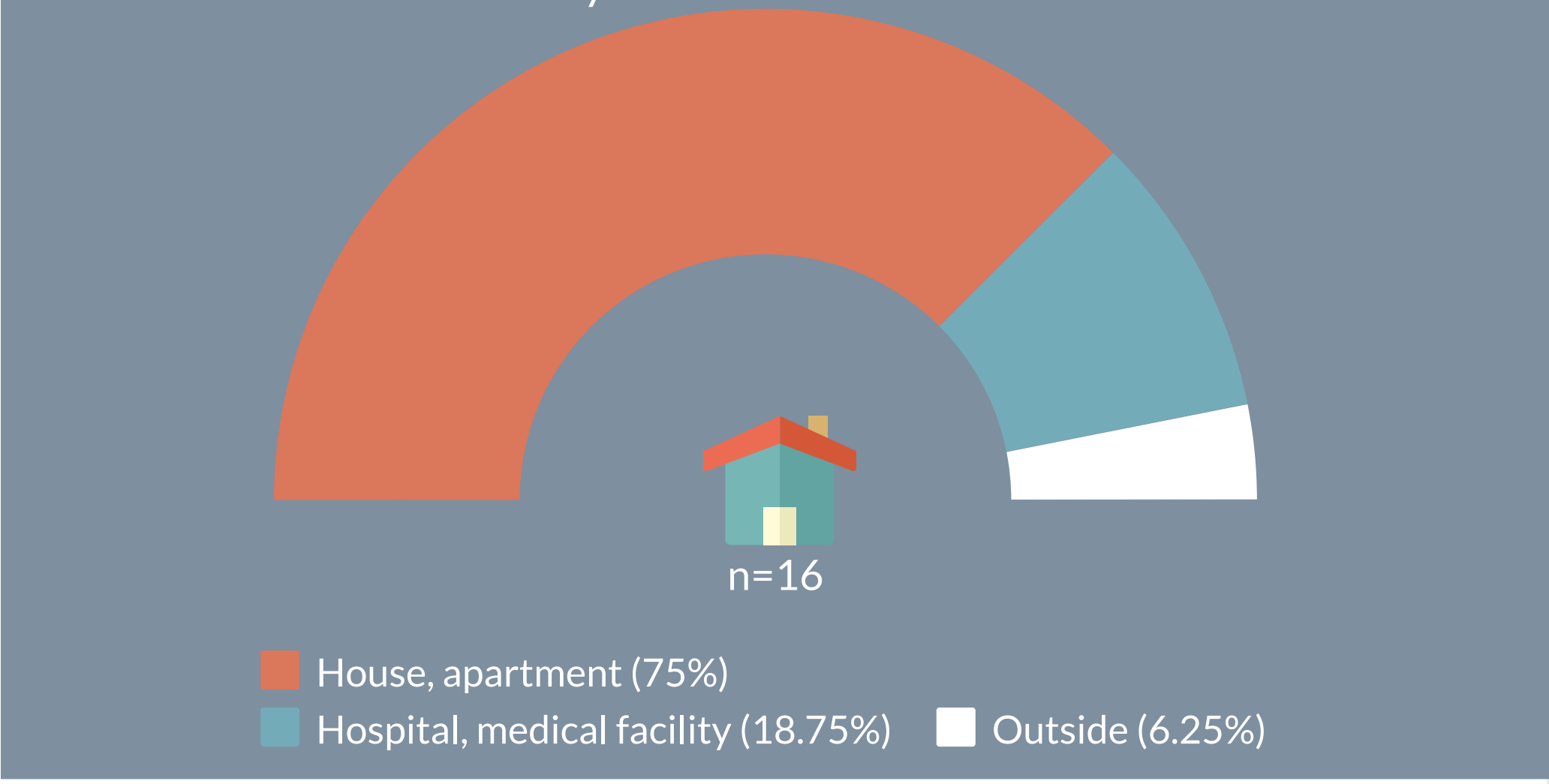


Above: Approximately 9 in 10 of resident nonfatal opioid overdose discharges treated in the hospital or ER involved non-heroin opioids (90%) and not heroin. In Dent County, most of the people discharged from the ER with nonfatal overdoses were female (57%) and the 2/3 (67%) were between the ages of 15-34.

Below: When fatal overdoses occur in Dent County, they most often occur in a house or apartment (75%).

Fatal Overdose Location

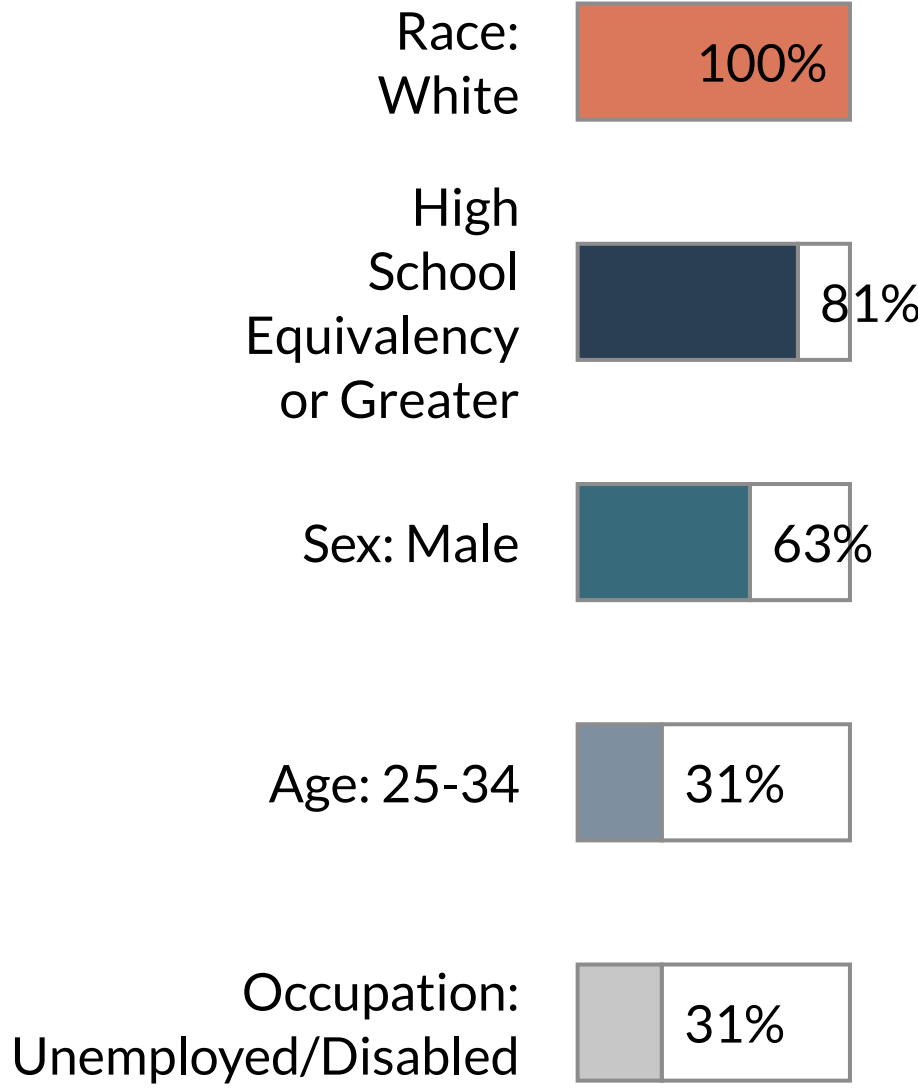
January 2014- December 2018



Fatal Opioid Overdose Characteristics and Risk Factors

January 2014- December 2018

In Dent County, the majority of those who fatally overdose are White. Nearly 1 in 3 victims were between the ages of 25 and 34. Dent County males are slightly more likely than males to experience a fatal overdose, which is a different trend than what is seen in local nonfatal overdoses. Despite achieving a high school equivalency, many Dent County overdose victims were unemployed or disabled.



This data sheet provides the most timely data available for each topic, meaning data is subject to change and time periods for different variables may not align. This data uses ESOOS specific definitions for opioid overdose, which may result in frequencies that do not match other data sources.

Please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Bureau of Health Care Analysis and Data Dissemination at 573-751-6285 for more information or to request a fact sheet for your community.



Franklin County Opioids Fact Sheet

Spring 2019

24 FATAL opioid overdoses in 2017



26% INCREASE (from 2015)

The **Enhanced State Opioid Overdose Surveillance** (ESOOS) grant was awarded to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (MODHSS) to accomplish key goals:

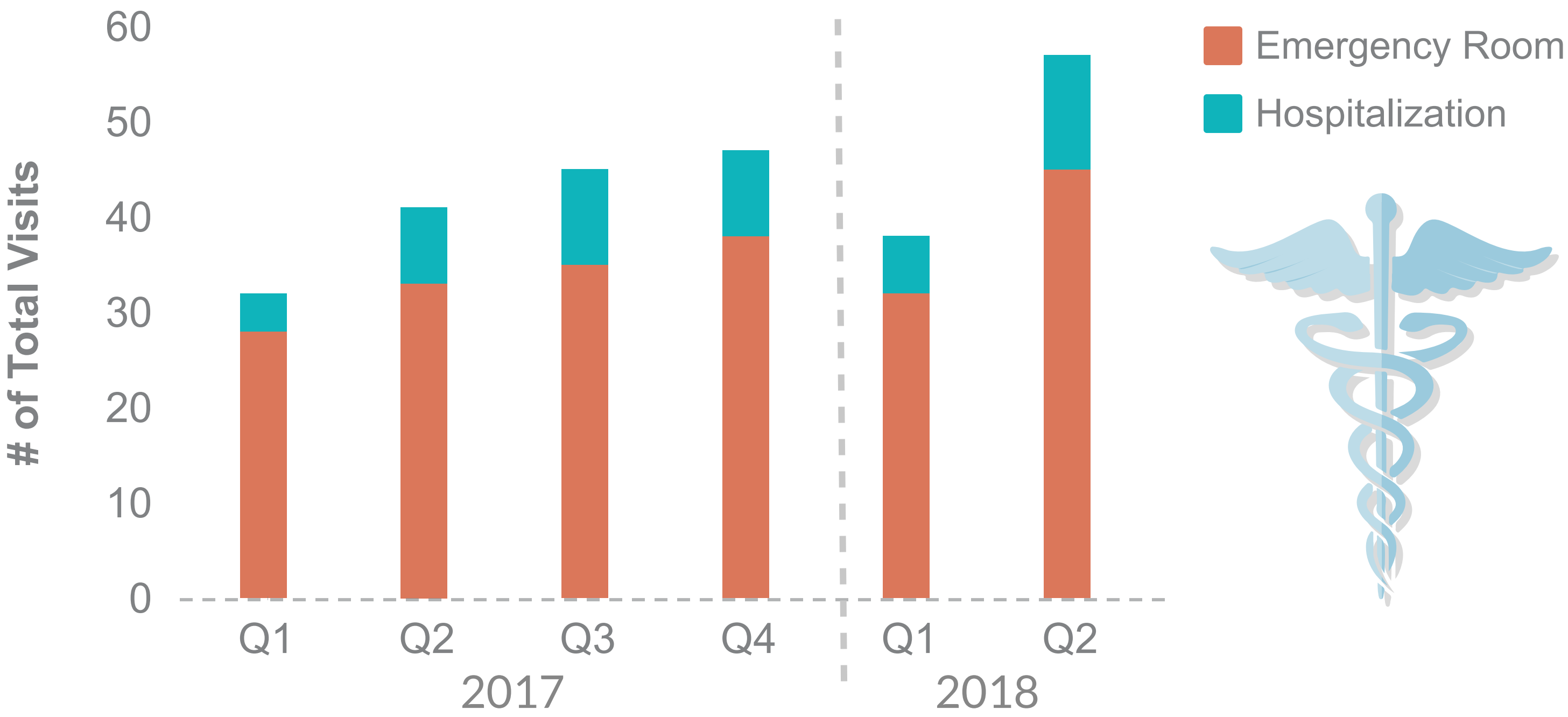
- enhance the comprehensiveness and timeliness of both fatal and nonfatal opioid overdoses and ;
- disseminate surveillance findings to stakeholders.



If you or a loved one has a problem with alcohol or drugs, please call:
(800) 575-7480

Nonfatal Opioid Overdose Health Care Utilization

January 2017- June 2018

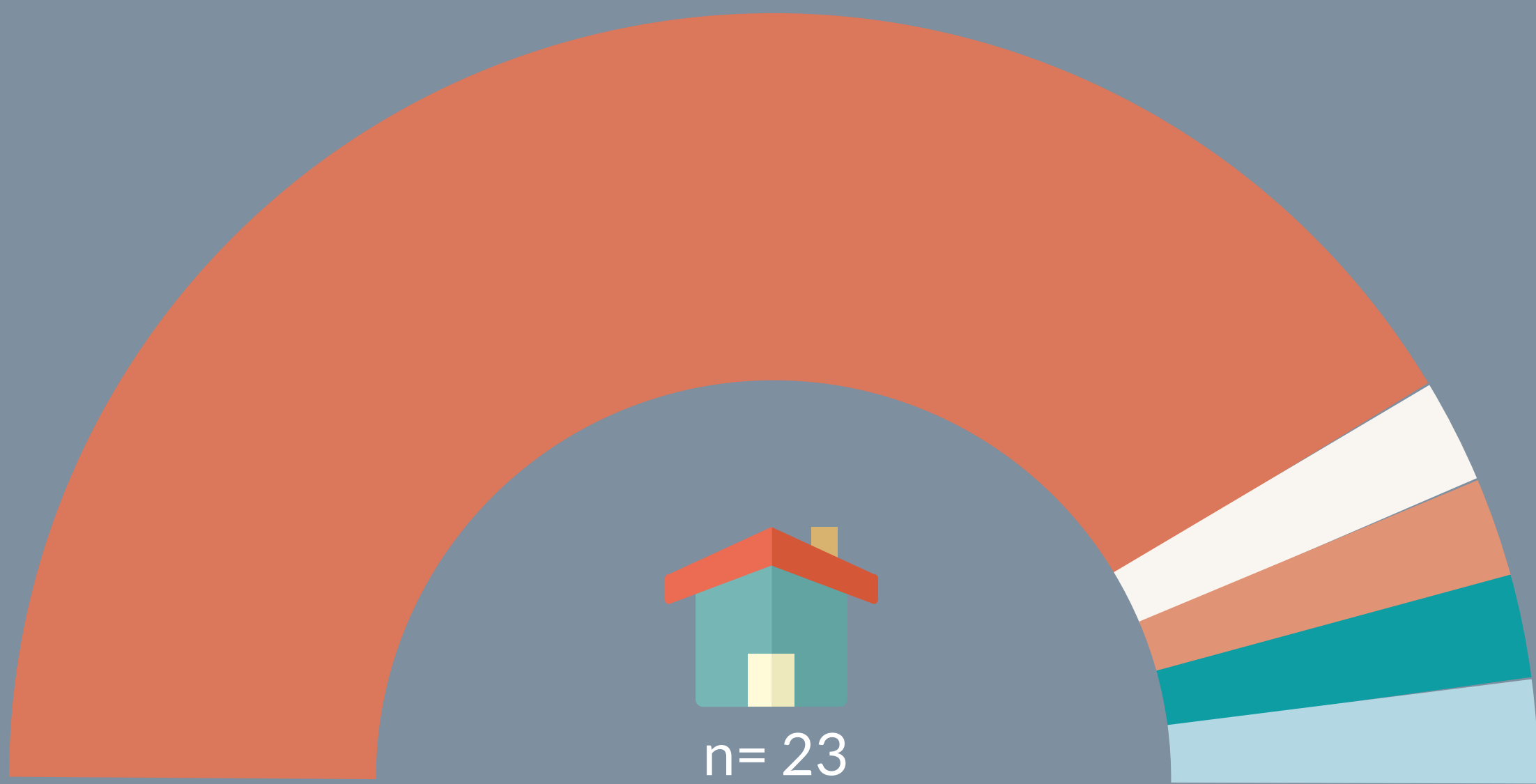


Above: Nearly 75% of nonfatal opioid overdose discharges seen in the ER involved heroin. In Franklin County, most of the people discharged from the ER with nonfatal overdoses were male (60%) and between the ages of 25-34.

Below: When fatal overdoses occur in Franklin County, they most often occur in a house or apartment (83%) and emergency medical services are frequently present (78%).

Fatal Overdose Location

January 2017- December 2017

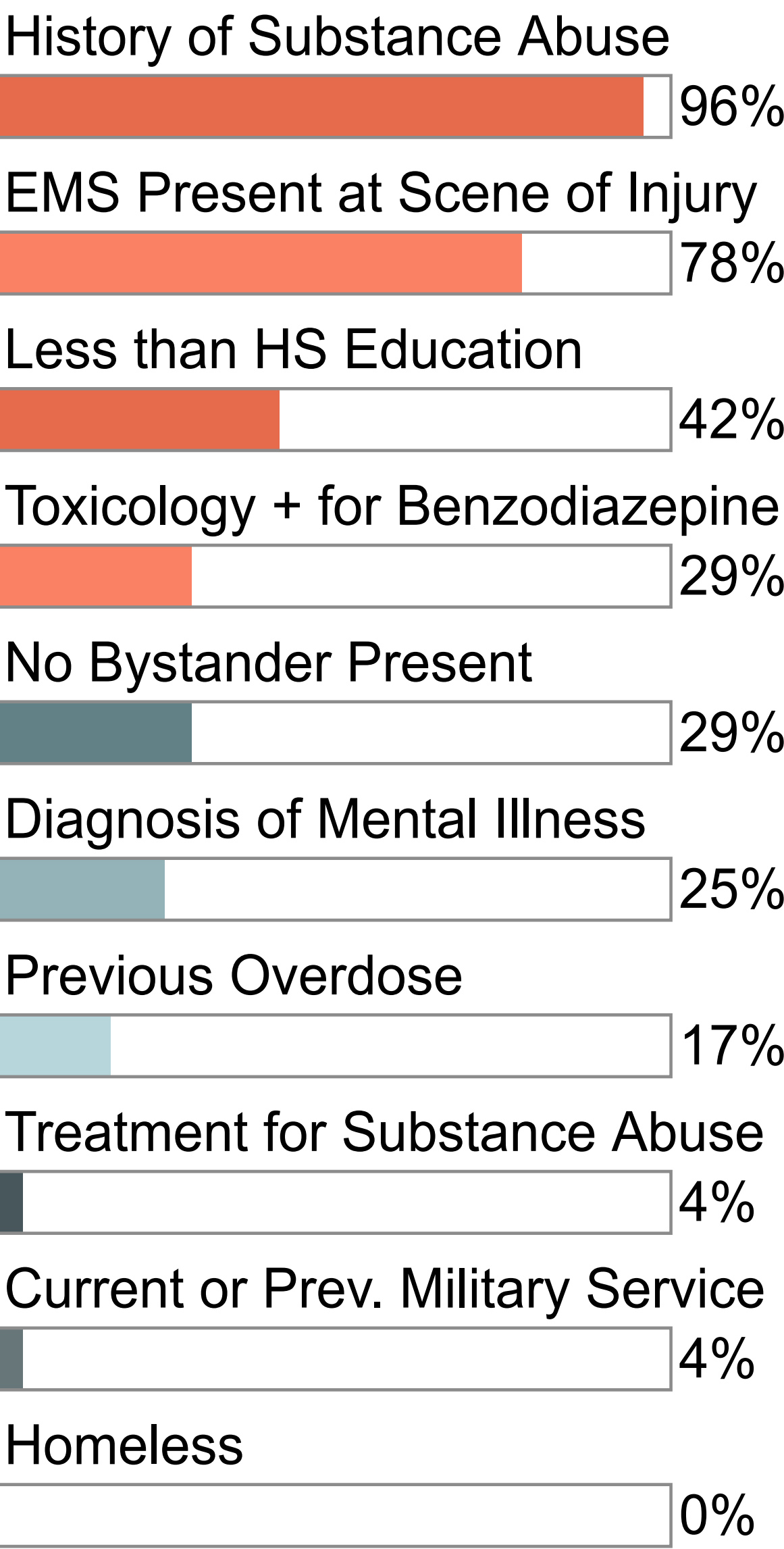


House, apartment (82.61%) Building/Place other than home (4.35%)
Hotel/motel (4.35%) Vehicle (4.35%) Outside (4.35%)

Fatal Opioid Overdose Characteristics and Risk Factors

January 2017- December 2017

In Franklin County, most who fatally overdose have some history of substance abuse (96%) and almost one-fifth have overdosed previously. Fatal overdoses rarely happen alone with no bystander present (71%), and EMS is often present post-event (78%). Many overdoses indicate polysubstance use, specifically including use of benzodiazepines (29%). Unfortunately, substance abuse treatment is indicated in less than 10% of those who fatally overdose in Franklin County.



This data sheet provides the most timely data available for each topic, meaning data is subject to change and time periods for different variables may not align. This data uses ESOOS specific definitions for opioid overdose, which may result in frequencies that do not match other data sources.

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Gasconade County Opioids Fact Sheet

Spring 2019

4
FATAL
opioid overdoses
in 2017-2018



The **Enhanced State Opioid Overdose Surveillance** (ESOOS) grant was awarded to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (MODHSS) to accomplish key goals:

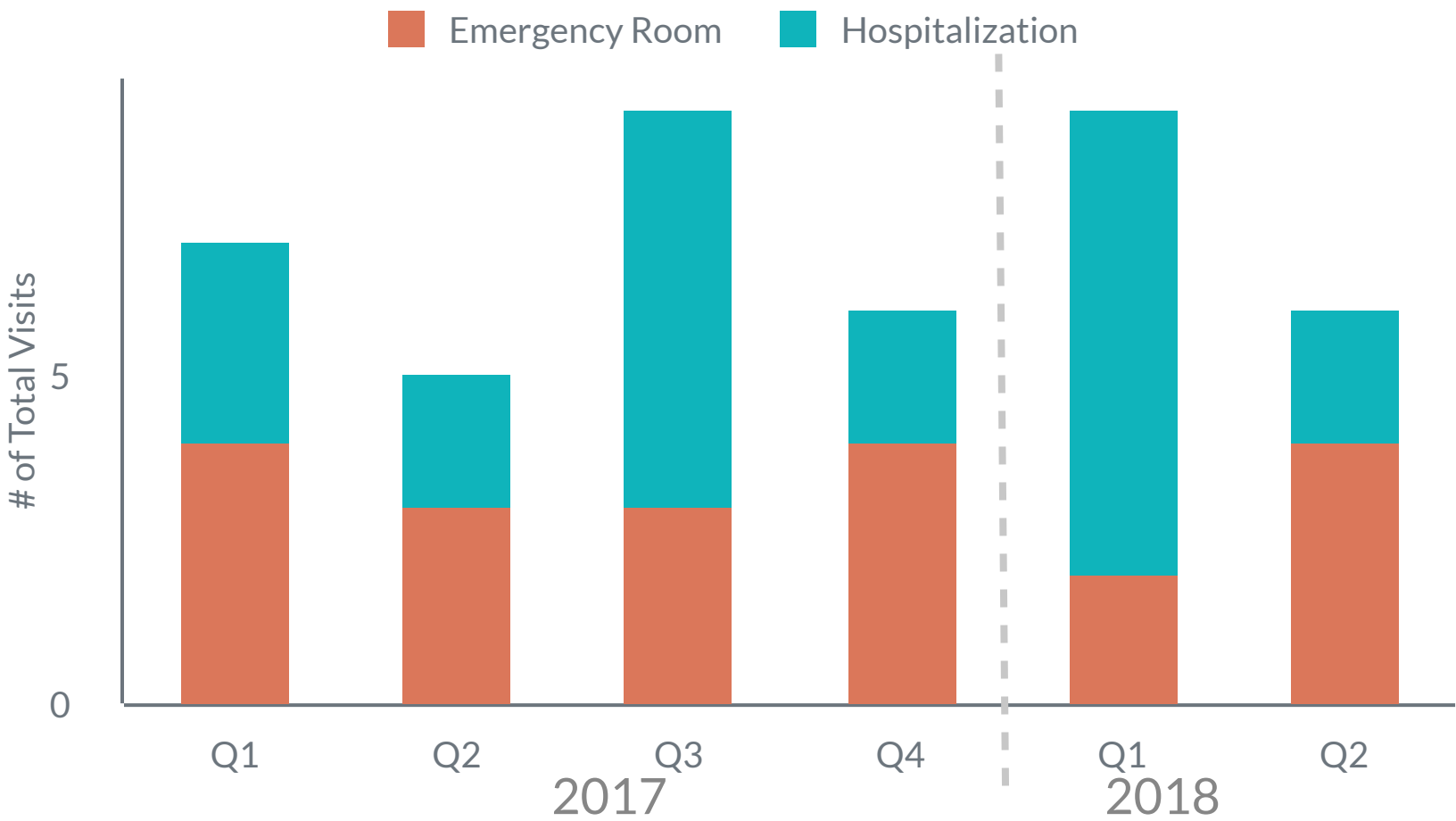
- enhance the comprehensiveness and timeliness of both fatal and nonfatal opioid overdoses and ;
- disseminate surveillance findings to stakeholders.



If you or a loved one has a problem with alcohol or drugs, please call:
(800) 575-7480

Nonfatal Opioid Overdose Health Care Utilization

January 2017- June 2018

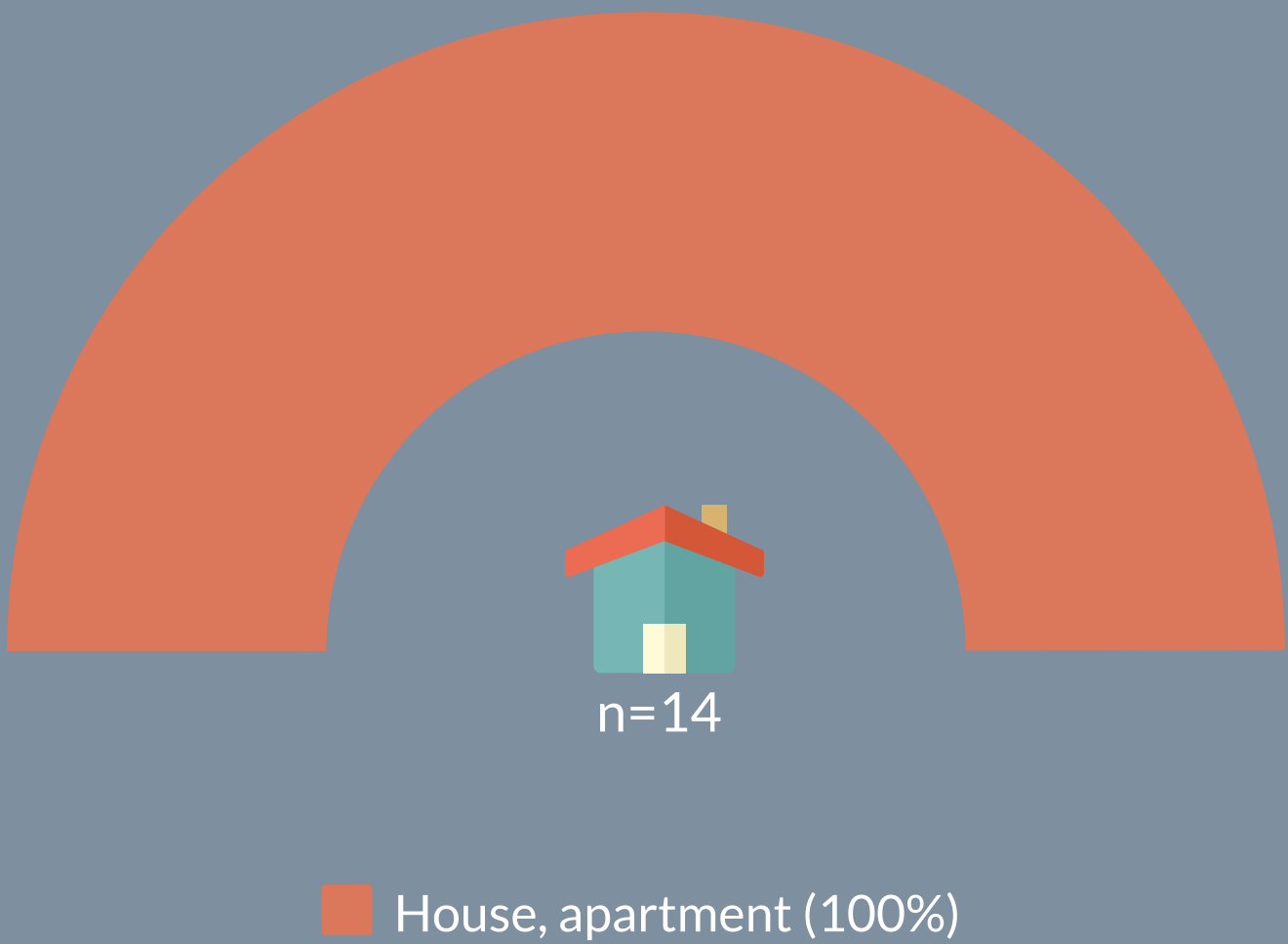


Above: Close to 8 in 10 of resident nonfatal opioid overdose discharges treated in the hospital or ER involved non-heroin opioids (79%) and not heroin. In Gasconade County, most of the people discharged from the ER with nonfatal overdoses were male (60%) and half (50%) were between the ages of 15-34.

Below: When fatal overdoses occur in Gasconade County, they most often occur in a house or apartment (100%).

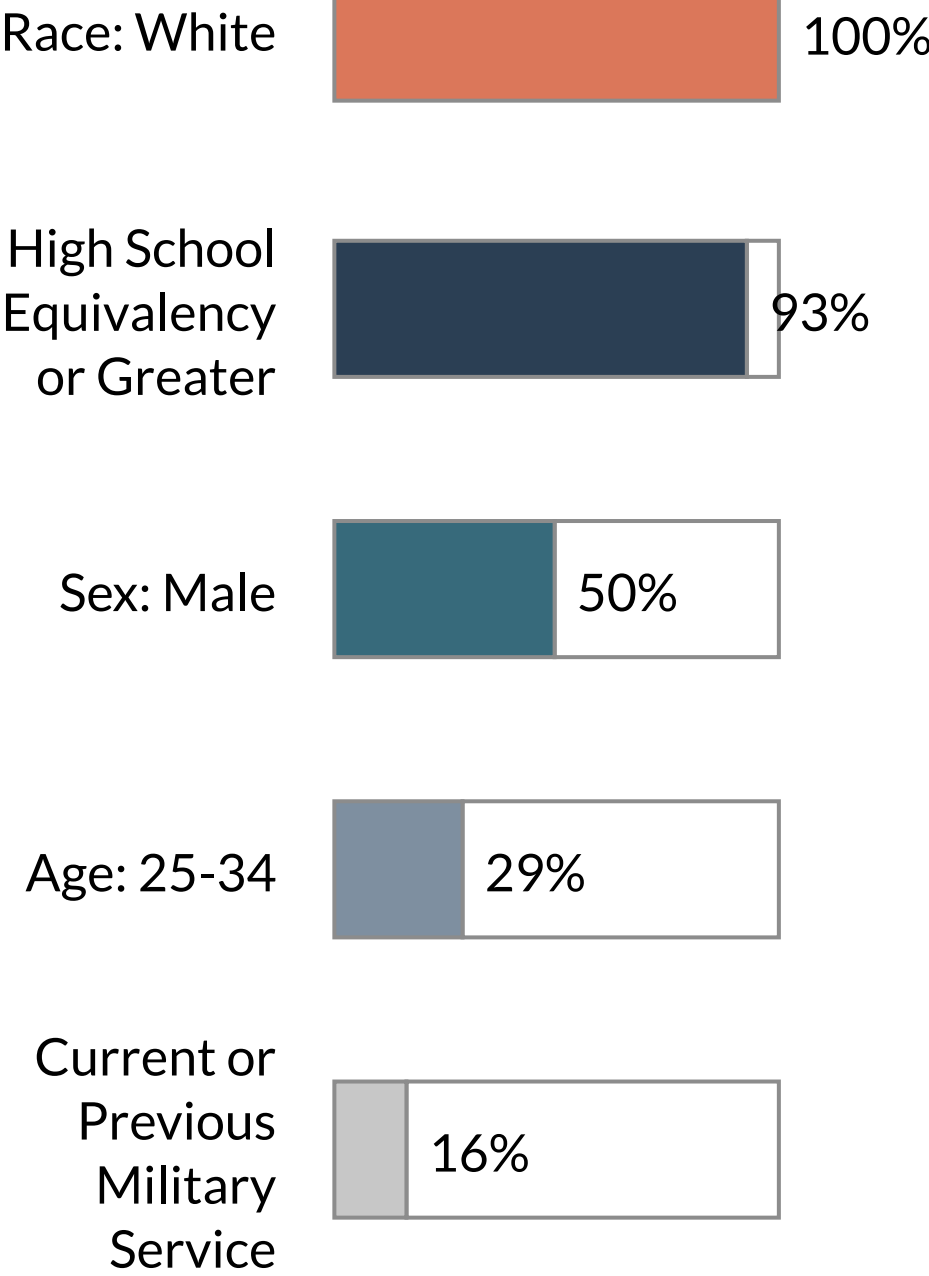
Fatal Overdose Location

January 2014- December 2018



Fatal Opioid Overdose Characteristics and Risk Factors

January 2014- December 2018



In Gasconade County, the majority of those who fatally overdose are White. Greater than 1 in 4 victims were between the ages of 25 and 34. Men and women had similar likelihood of experiencing a fatal overdose in Gasconade County. Many local opioid overdose victims earned a high school equivalency and several currently or previously served in the military.

This data sheet provides the most timely data available for each topic, meaning data is subject to change and time periods for different variables may not align. This data uses ESOOS specific definitions for opioid overdose, which may result in frequencies that do not match other data sources.

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Greene County Opioids Fact Sheet

Spring 2019

48 FATAL opioid overdoses in 2018



11%

DECREASE
(from 2017)

The **Enhanced State Opioid Overdose Surveillance** (ESOOS) grant was awarded to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (MODHSS) to accomplish key goals:

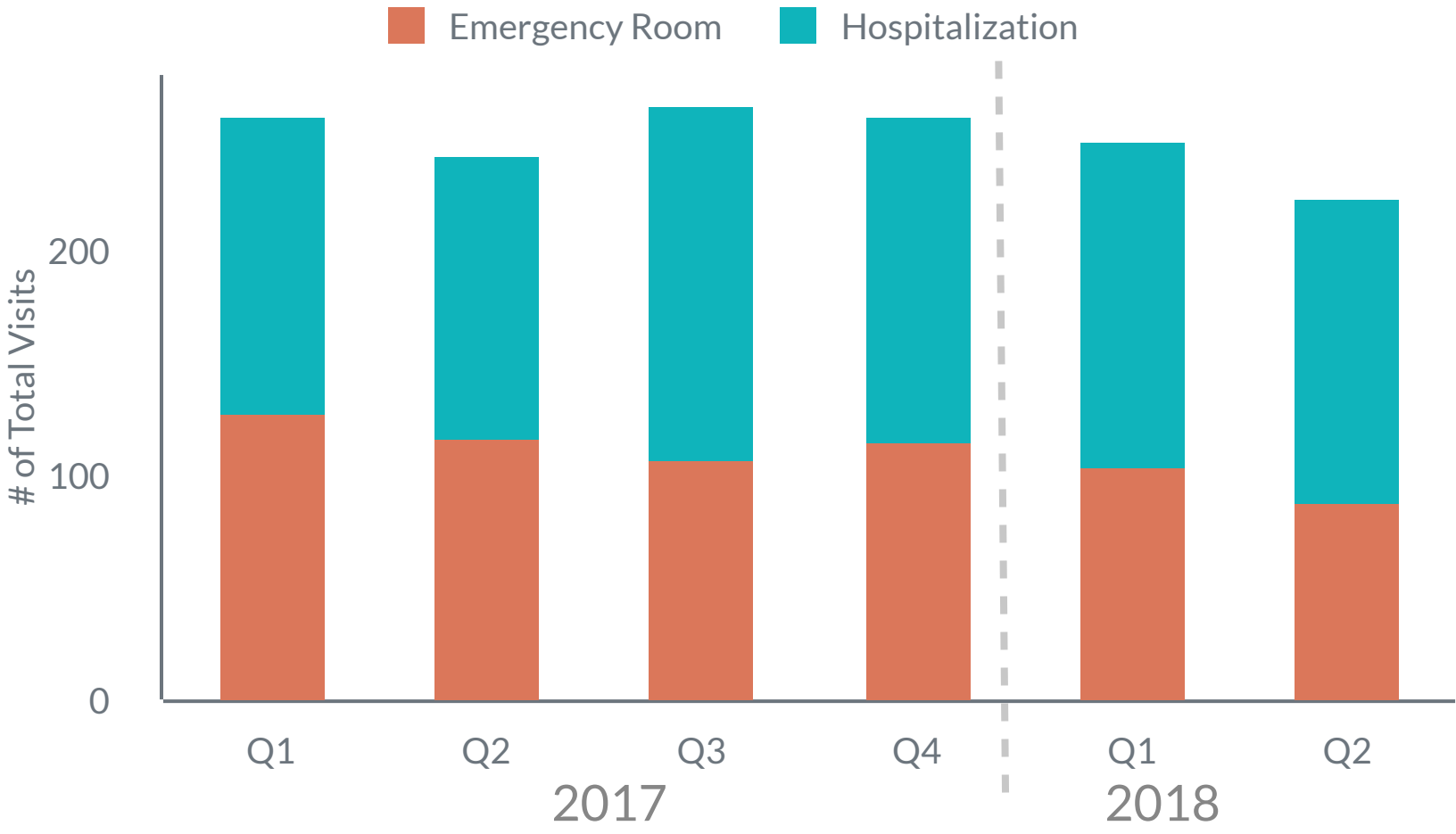
- enhance the comprehensiveness and timeliness of both fatal and nonfatal opioid overdoses and ;
- disseminate surveillance findings to stakeholders.



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Nonfatal Opioid Overdose Health Care Utilization

January 2017- June 2018

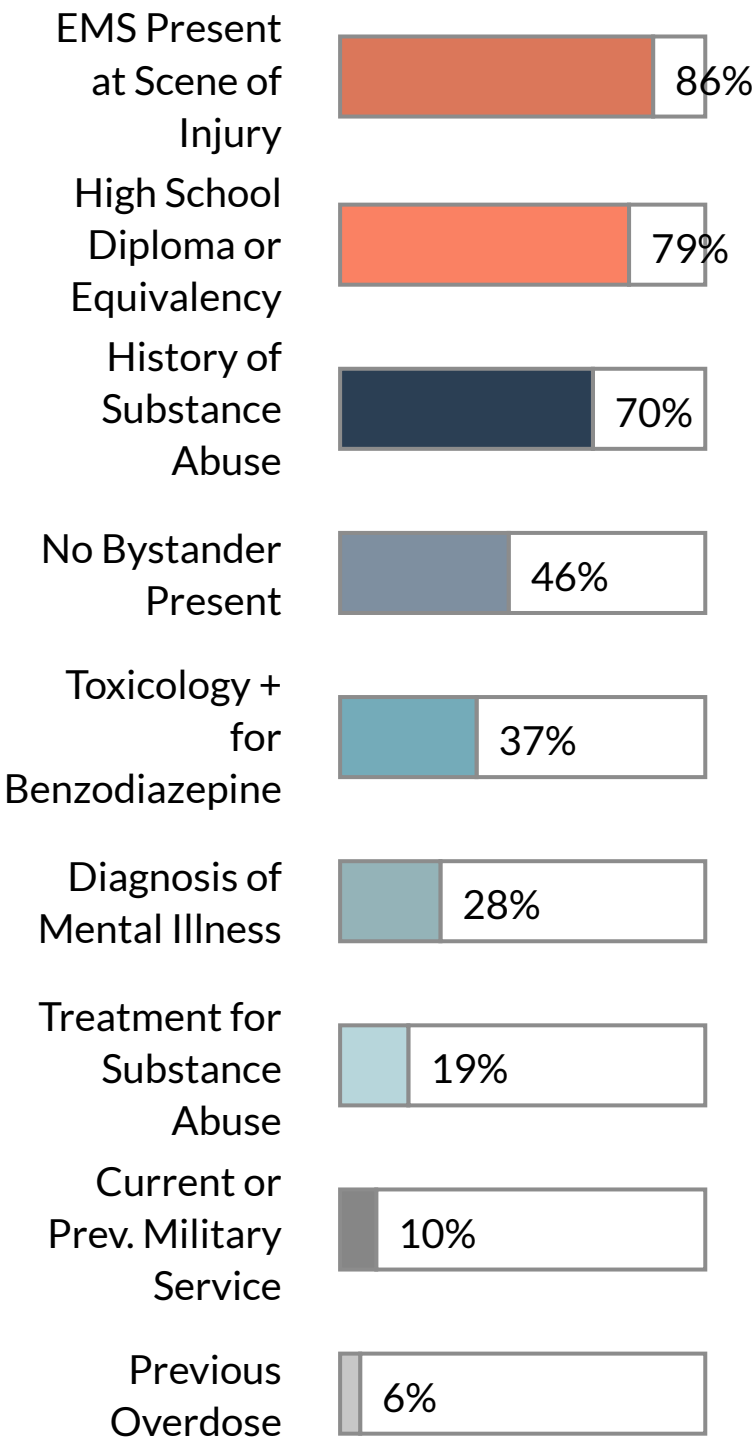
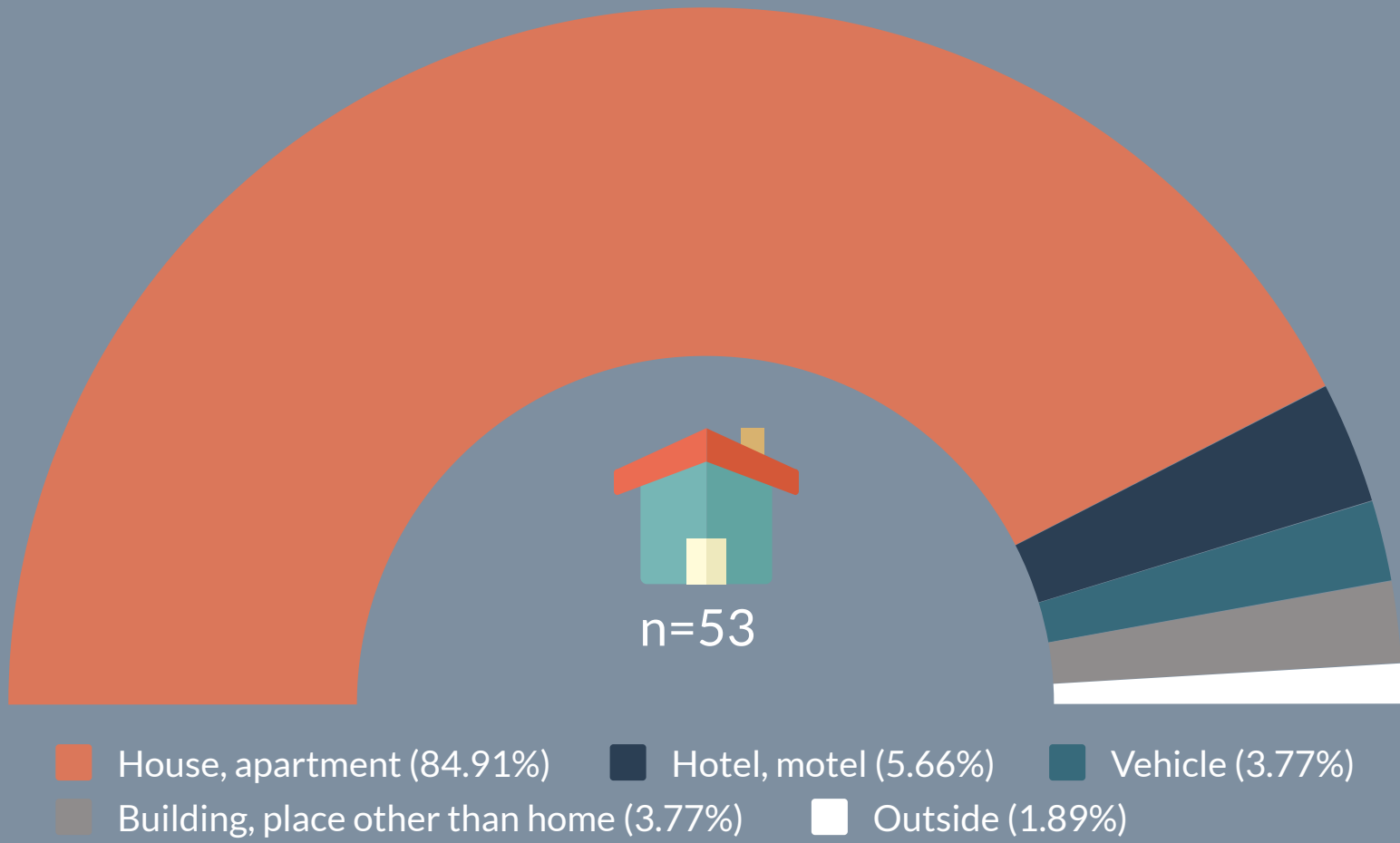


Above: Fewer than 20% of resident nonfatal opioid overdose discharges treated in the hospital or ER involved heroin. In Greene County, a majority of the people discharged from the ER with nonfatal overdoses were male (58%) and most (48%) were between the ages of 25-34.

Below: When fatal overdoses occur in Greene County, they most often occur in a house or apartment (85%).

Fatal Overdose Location

January 2017- December 2017



Fatal Opioid Overdose Characteristics and Risk Factors

January 2017- December 2017

In Greene County, many who fatally overdose have some history of substance abuse (70%) and almost 1 in 15 have overdosed previously. Often, fatal overdoses occur with no bystander present (46%), though EMS is nearly always present post-event (86%). Unfortunately, substance use treatment is indicated in less than 20% of those who fatally overdose.

This data sheet provides the most timely data available for each topic, meaning data is subject to change and time periods for different variables may not align. This data uses ESOOS specific definitions for opioid overdose, which may result in frequencies that do not match other data sources.

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Jefferson County Opioids Fact Sheet

Spring 2019

73
FATAL
opioid overdoses
in 2017



40%
INCREASE
(from 2015)

The **Enhanced State Opioid Overdose Surveillance** (ESOOS) grant was awarded to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (MODHSS) to accomplish key goals:

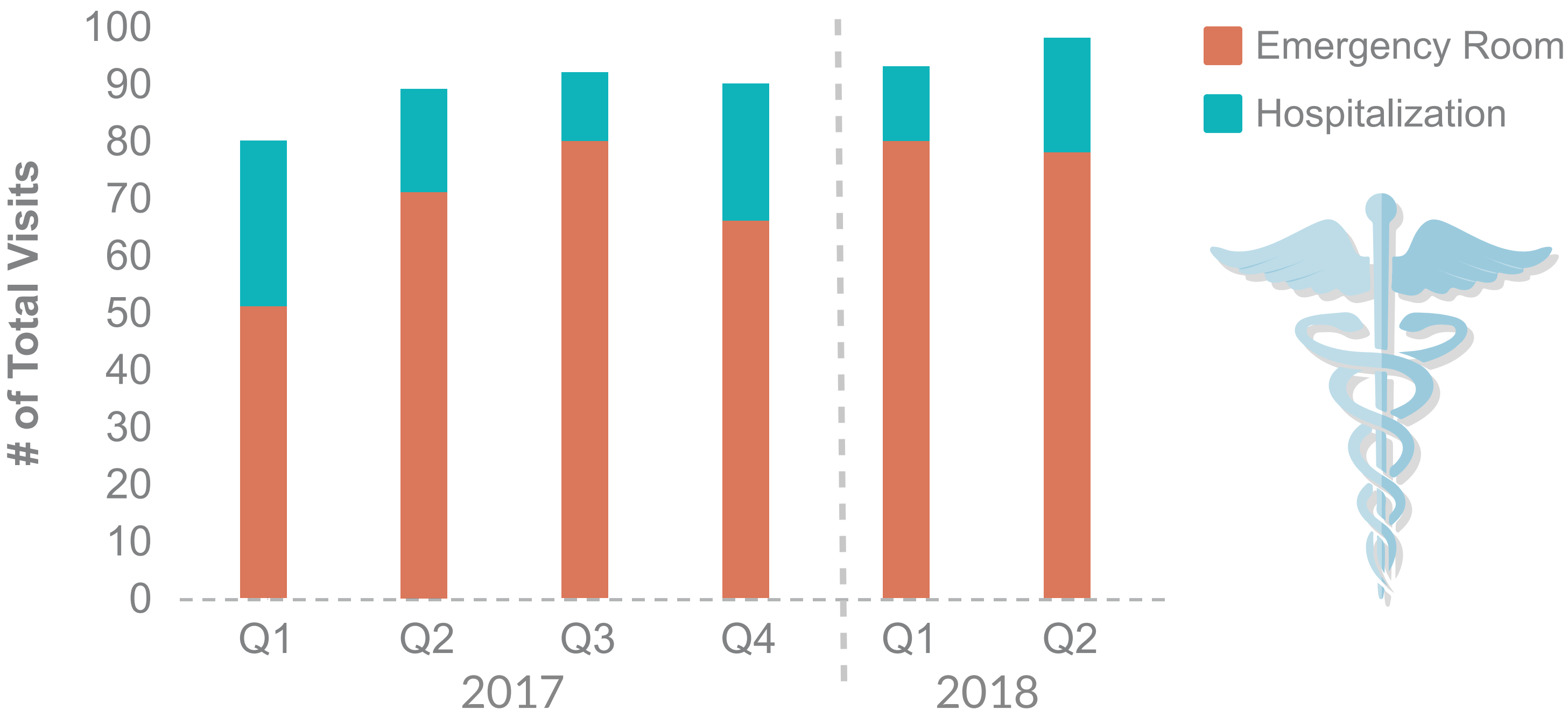
- enhance the comprehensiveness and timeliness of both fatal and nonfatal opioid overdoses and ;
- disseminate surveillance findings to stakeholders.



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(800) 575-7480

Nonfatal Opioid Overdose Health Care Utilization

January 2017- June 2018

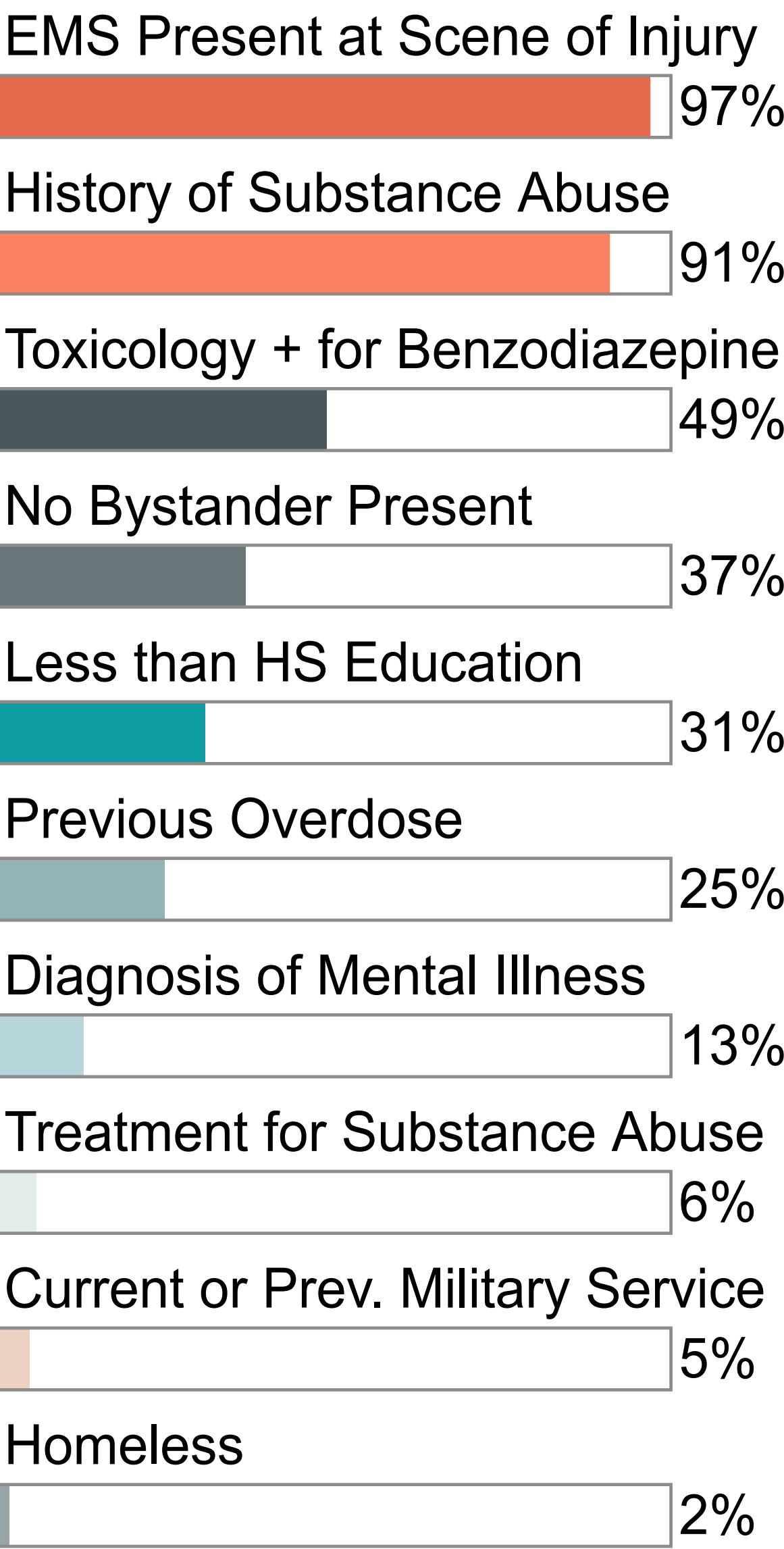
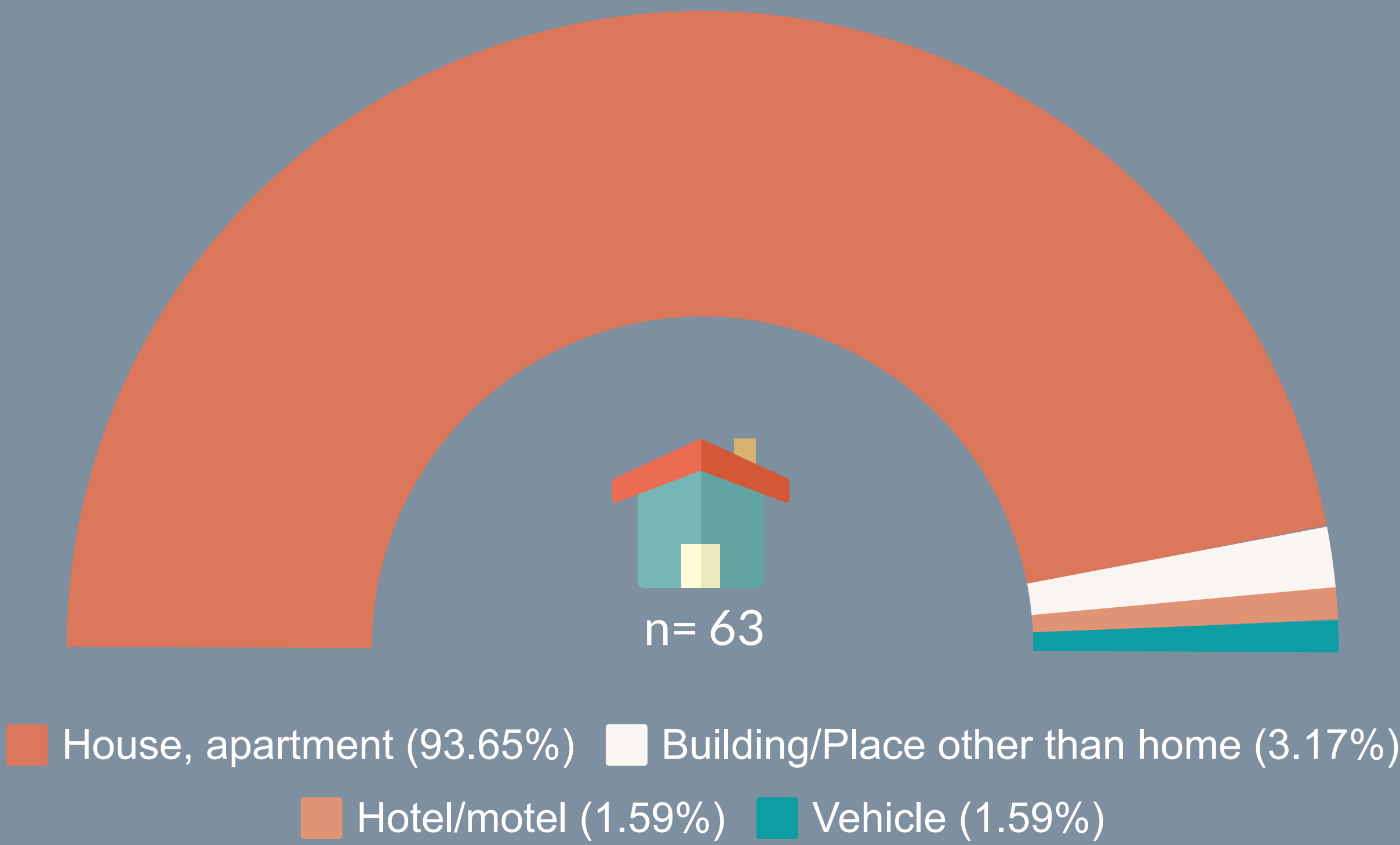


Above: Nearly 70% of nonfatal opioid overdose discharges seen in the ER involved heroin. In Jefferson County, most of the people discharged from the ER with nonfatal overdoses were male (69%) and between the ages of 25-34.

Below: When fatal overdoses occur in Jefferson County, they most often occur in a house or apartment (94%) and emergency medical services is frequently present (97%).

Fatal Overdose Location

January 2017- December 2017



Fatal Opioid Overdose Characteristics and Risk Factors

January 2017- December 2017

In Jefferson County, most who fatally overdose have some history of substance abuse (91%) and one-quarter have overdosed previously. Fatal overdoses frequently happen alone with no bystander present (37%), though EMS is nearly always present post-event (97%). Many overdoses indicate polysubstance abuse, including use of benzodiazepines (49%). Unfortunately, substance abuse treatment is indicated in less than 10% of those who fatally overdose.

This data sheet provides the most timely data available for each topic, meaning data is subject to change and time periods for different variables may not align. This data uses ESOOS specific definitions for opioid overdose, which may result in frequencies that do not match other data sources.

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Lincoln County Opioids Fact Sheet

Spring 2019

12 FATAL opioid overdoses in 2017



9%
INCREASE
(from 2015)

The **Enhanced State Opioid Overdose Surveillance** (ESOOS) grant was awarded to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (MODHSS) to accomplish key goals:

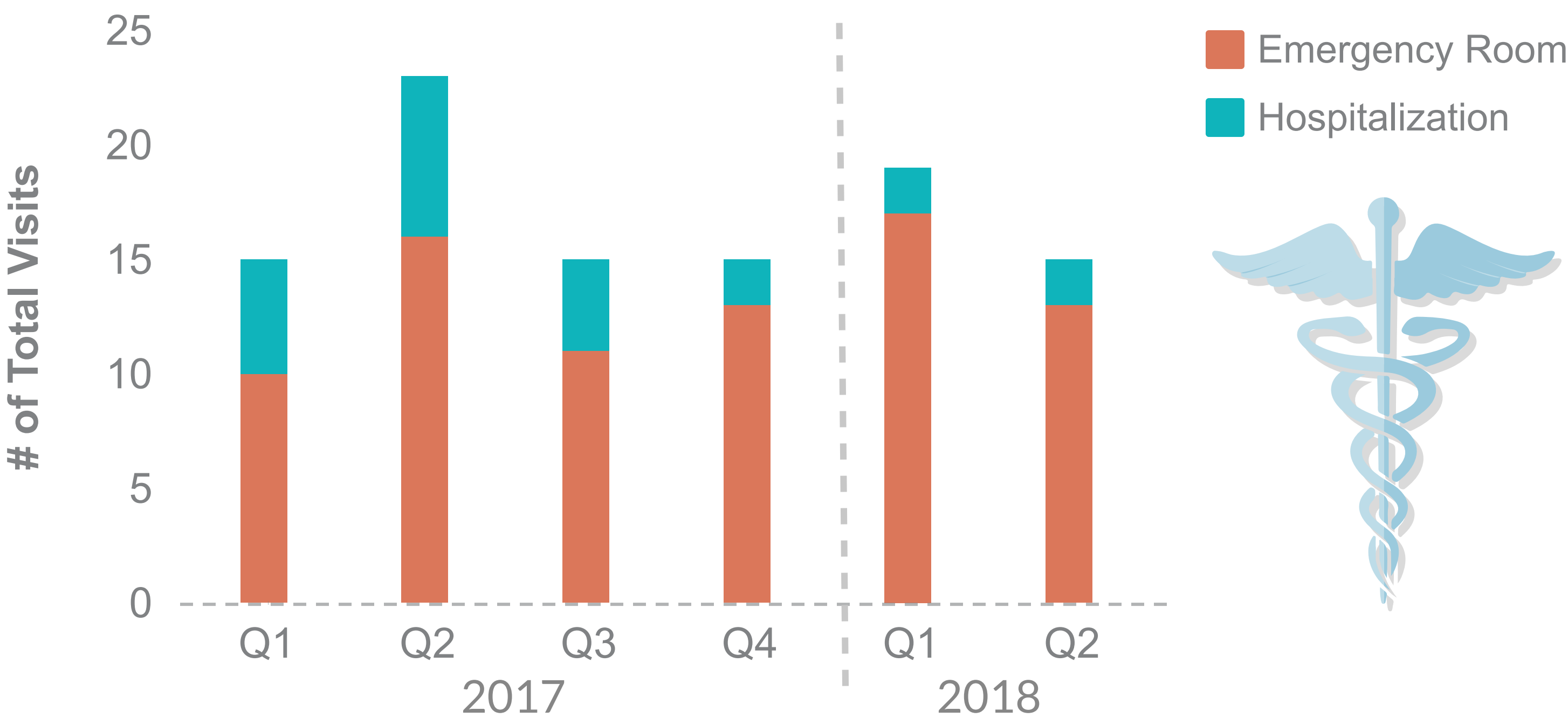
- enhance the comprehensiveness and timeliness of both fatal and nonfatal opioid overdoses and ;
- disseminate surveillance findings to stakeholders.



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(800) 575-7480

Nonfatal Opioid Overdose Health Care Utilization

January 2017- June 2018

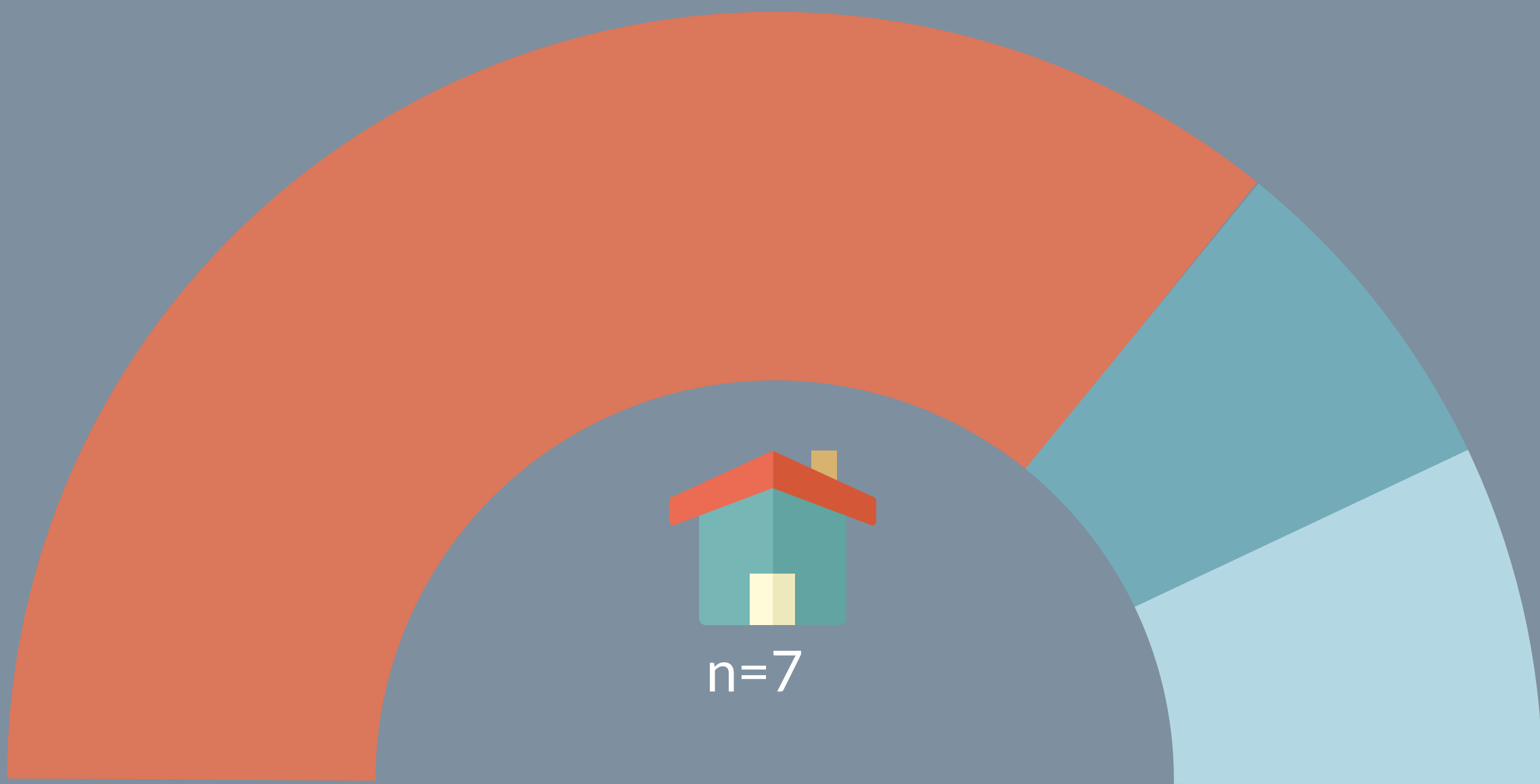


Above: Over 55% of nonfatal opioid overdose discharges seen in the ER involved heroin. In Lincoln County, most of the people discharged from the ER with nonfatal overdoses were male (55%) and between the ages of 25-34.

Below: When fatal overdoses occur in Lincoln County, they most often occur in a house or apartment (71%) and emergency medical services attended each event during this time period (100%).

Fatal Overdose Location

January 2017- December 2017



House, apartment (71.43%) Hotel/motel (14.29%) Other (14.29%)

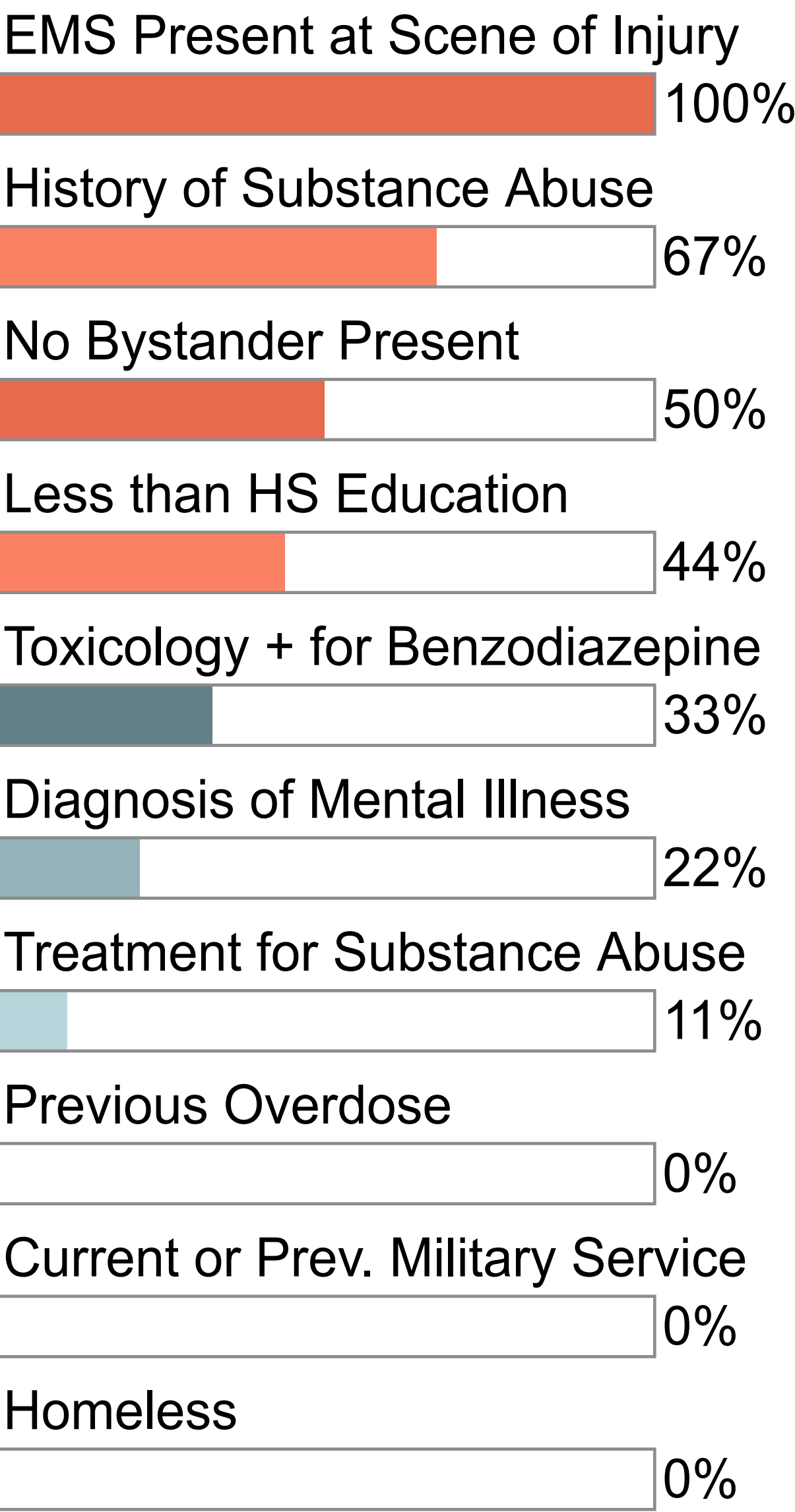
Fatal Opioid Overdose Characteristics and Risk Factors

January 2017- December 2017

In Lincoln County, many who fatally overdose have some history of substance abuse (67%) though none are reported to have overdosed previously. Fatal overdoses often happen alone with no bystander present (50%), and EMS is regularly present post-event (100%). Many overdoses indicate polysubstance use, specifically including use of benzodiazepines (33%). Unfortunately, substance abuse treatment is indicated in less than 1 in 5 people who fatally overdose in Lincoln County.

This data sheet provides the most timely data available for each topic, meaning data is subject to change and time periods for different variables may not align. This data uses ESOOS specific definitions for opioid overdose, which may result in frequencies that do not match other data sources.

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Maries County Opioids Fact Sheet

Spring 2019

6
FATAL
opioid overdoses
in 2017-2018



The **Enhanced State Opioid Overdose Surveillance** (ESOOS) grant was awarded to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (MODHSS) to accomplish key goals:

--enhance the comprehensiveness and timeliness of both fatal and nonfatal opioid overdoses and ;

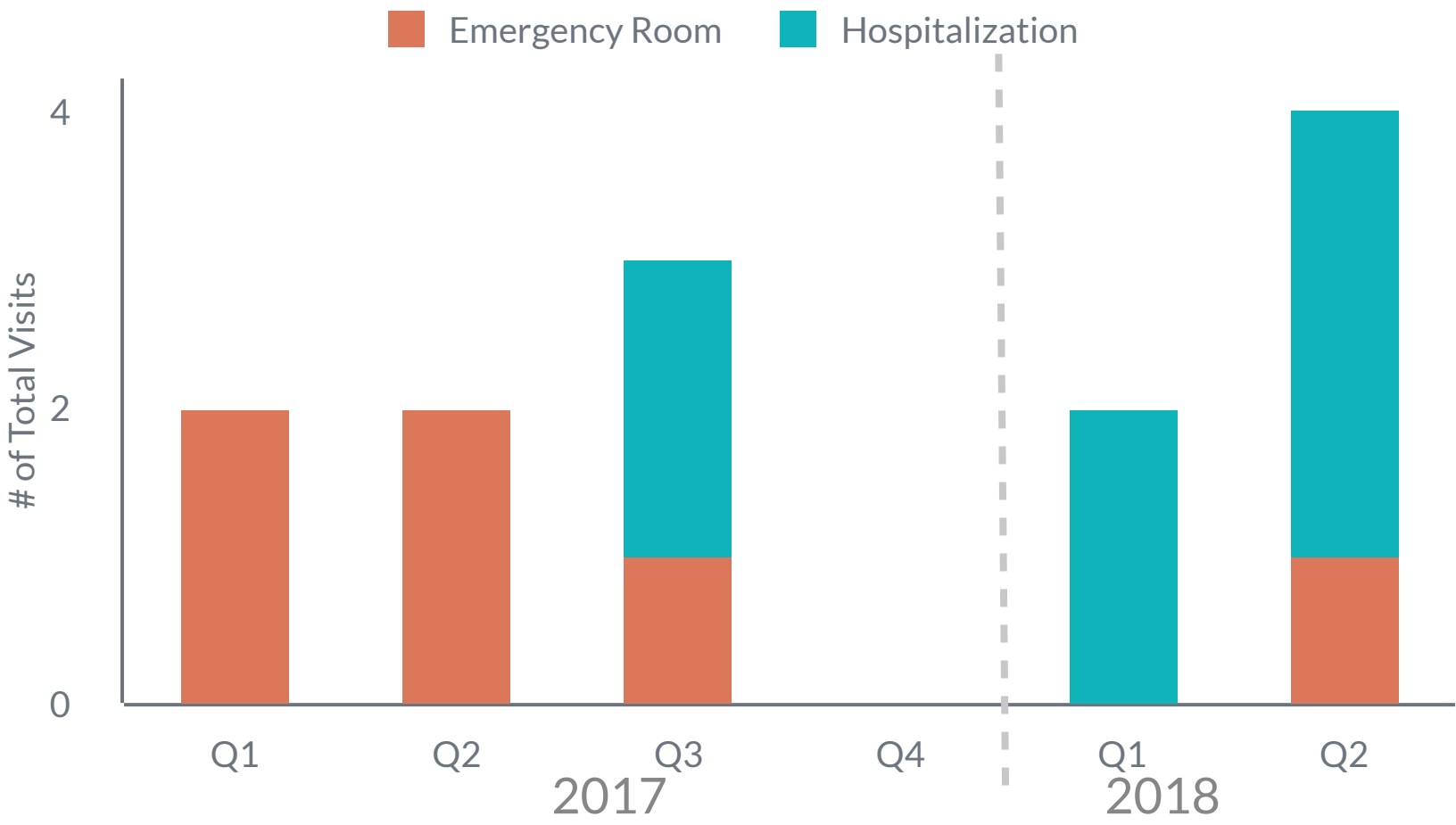
--disseminate surveillance findings to stakeholders.



If you or a loved one has a problem with alcohol or drugs, please call:
(800) 575-7480

Nonfatal Opioid Overdose Health Care Utilization

January 2017- June 2018

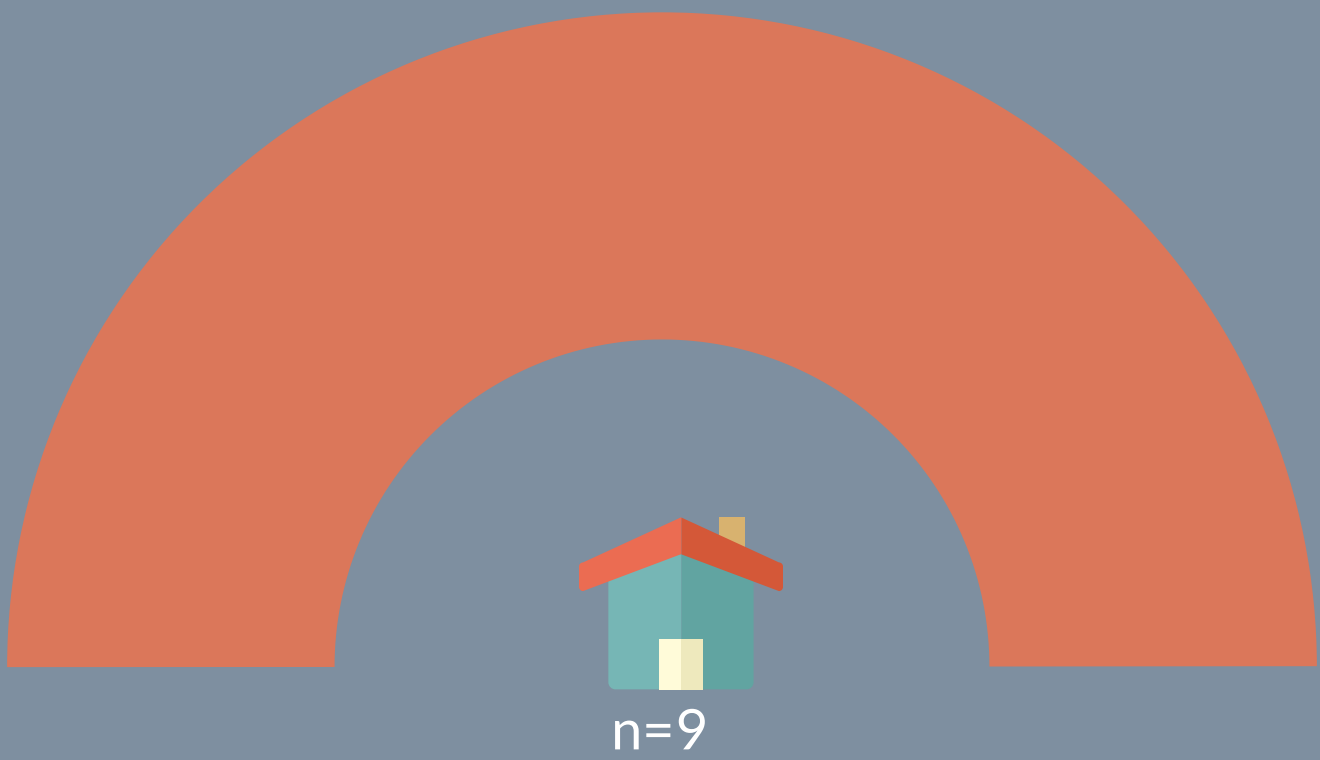


Above: In Maries County, 10 of 13 resident nonfatal opioid overdose discharges treated in the hospital or ER involved non-heroin opioids (77%) and not heroin. In Maries County, most of the people discharged from the ER with nonfatal overdoses were male (67%) and more than half (67%) were between the ages of 15-24.

Below: When fatal overdoses occur in Maries County, they most often occur in a house or apartment (100%).

Fatal Overdose Location

January 2014- December 2018



House, apartment (100%)

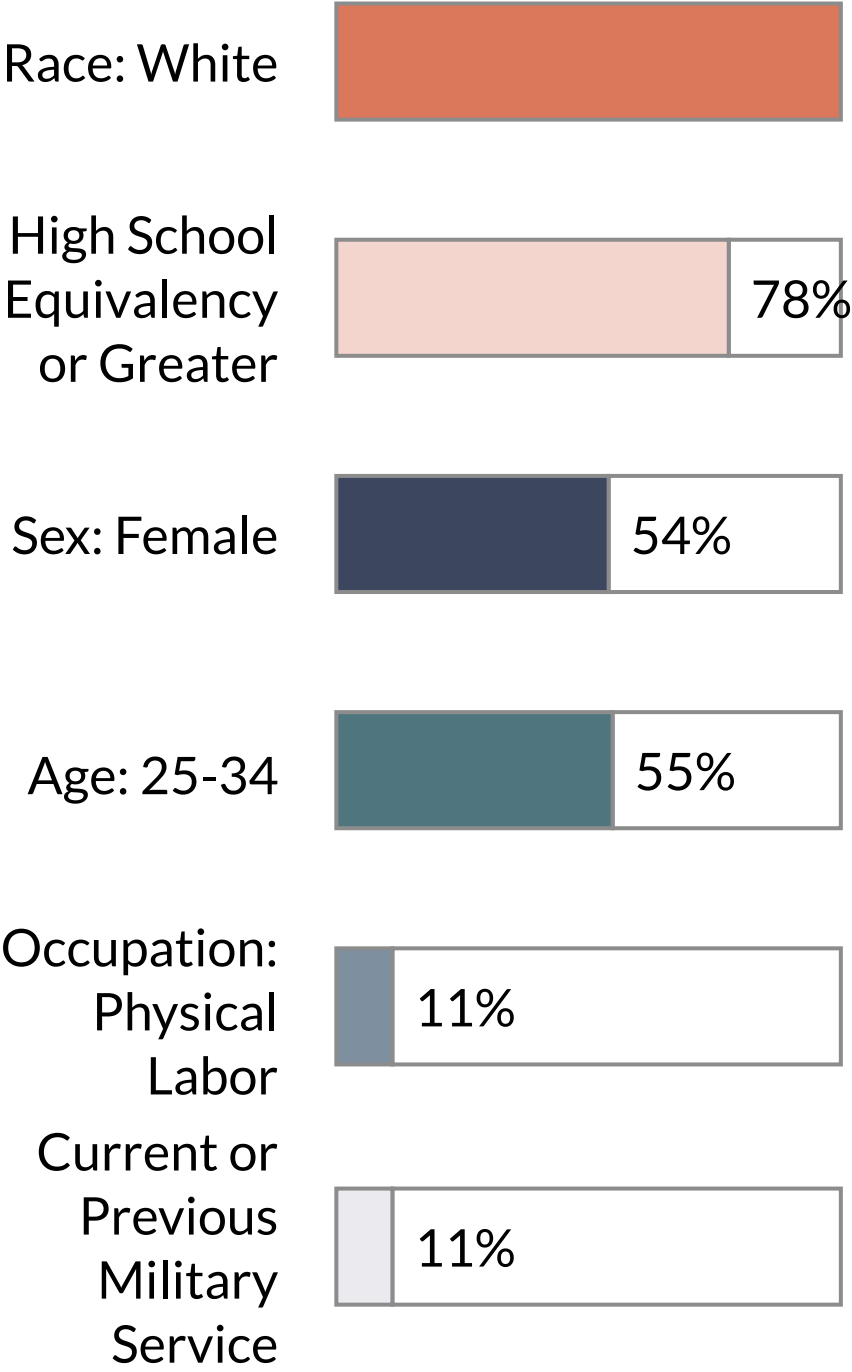
Fatal Opioid Overdose Characteristics and Risk Factors

January 2014- December 2018

In Maries County, the majority of those who fatally overdose are White. Greater than 1 in 2 victims were between the ages of 25 and 34. Women had slightly greater likelihood of experiencing a fatal overdose in Maries County. Many local opioid overdose victims earned a high school equivalency and several had occupations involving physical labor or currently or previously served in the military.

This data sheet provides the most timely data available for each topic, meaning data is subject to change and time periods for different variables may not align. This data uses ESOOS specific definitions for opioid overdose, which may result in frequencies that do not match other data sources.

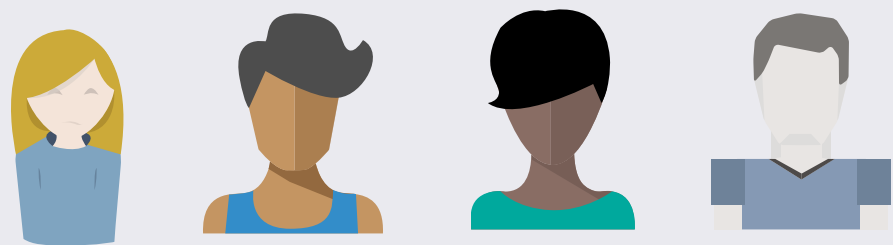
Please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Bureau of Health Care Analysis and Data Dissemination at 573-751-6285 for more information or to request a fact sheet for your community.





Perry County Opioids Fact Sheet Spring 2019

3
FATAL
opioid overdoses
(2016-2018)



The **Enhanced State Opioid Overdose Surveillance** (ESOOS) grant was awarded to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (MODHSS) to accomplish key goals:

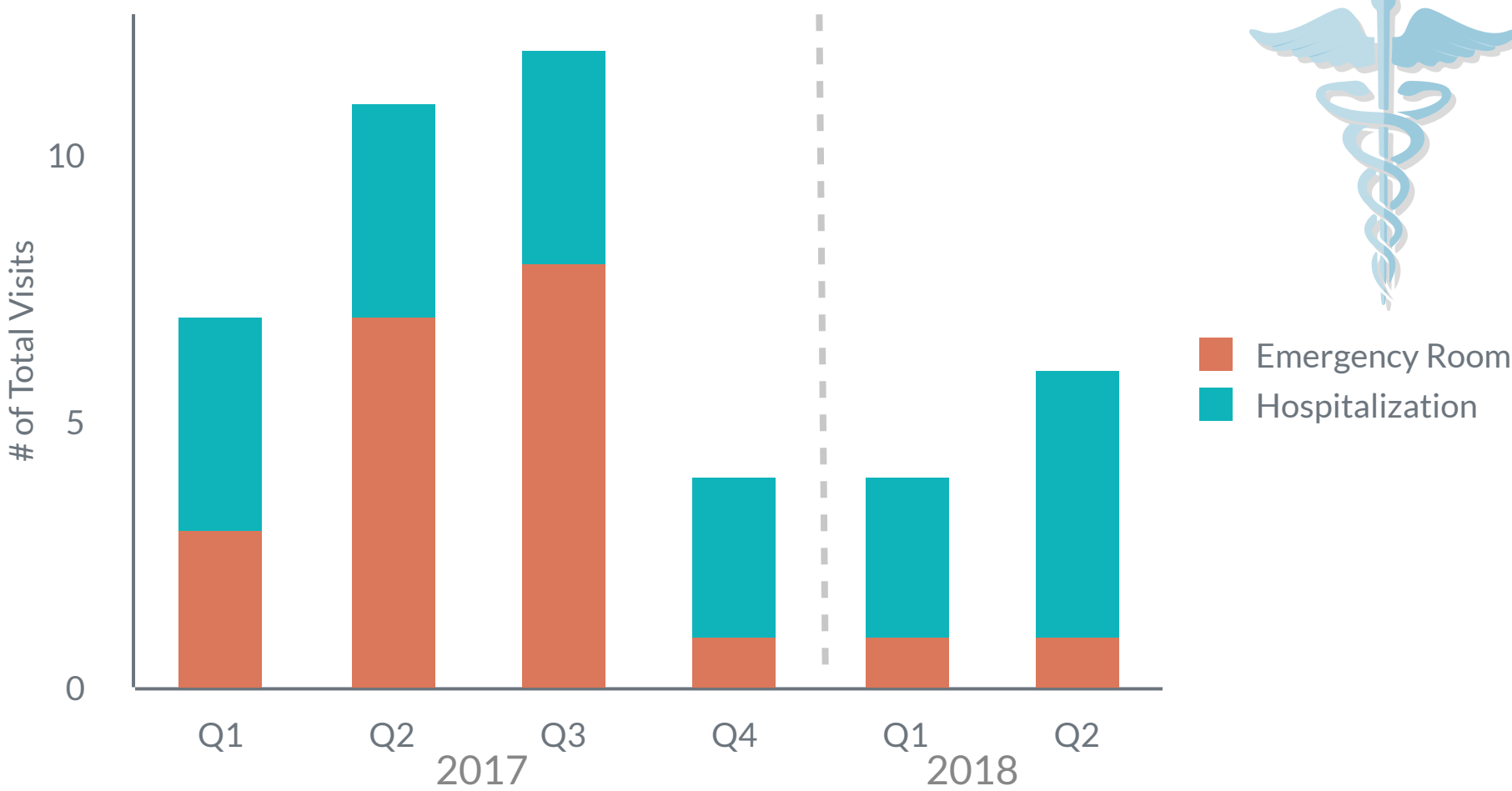
- enhance the comprehensiveness and timeliness of both fatal and nonfatal opioid overdoses and ;
- disseminate surveillance findings to stakeholders.



If you or a loved one has a problem with alcohol or drugs, please call:
(800) 575-7480

Nonfatal Opioid Overdose Health Care Utilization

January 2017- June 2018

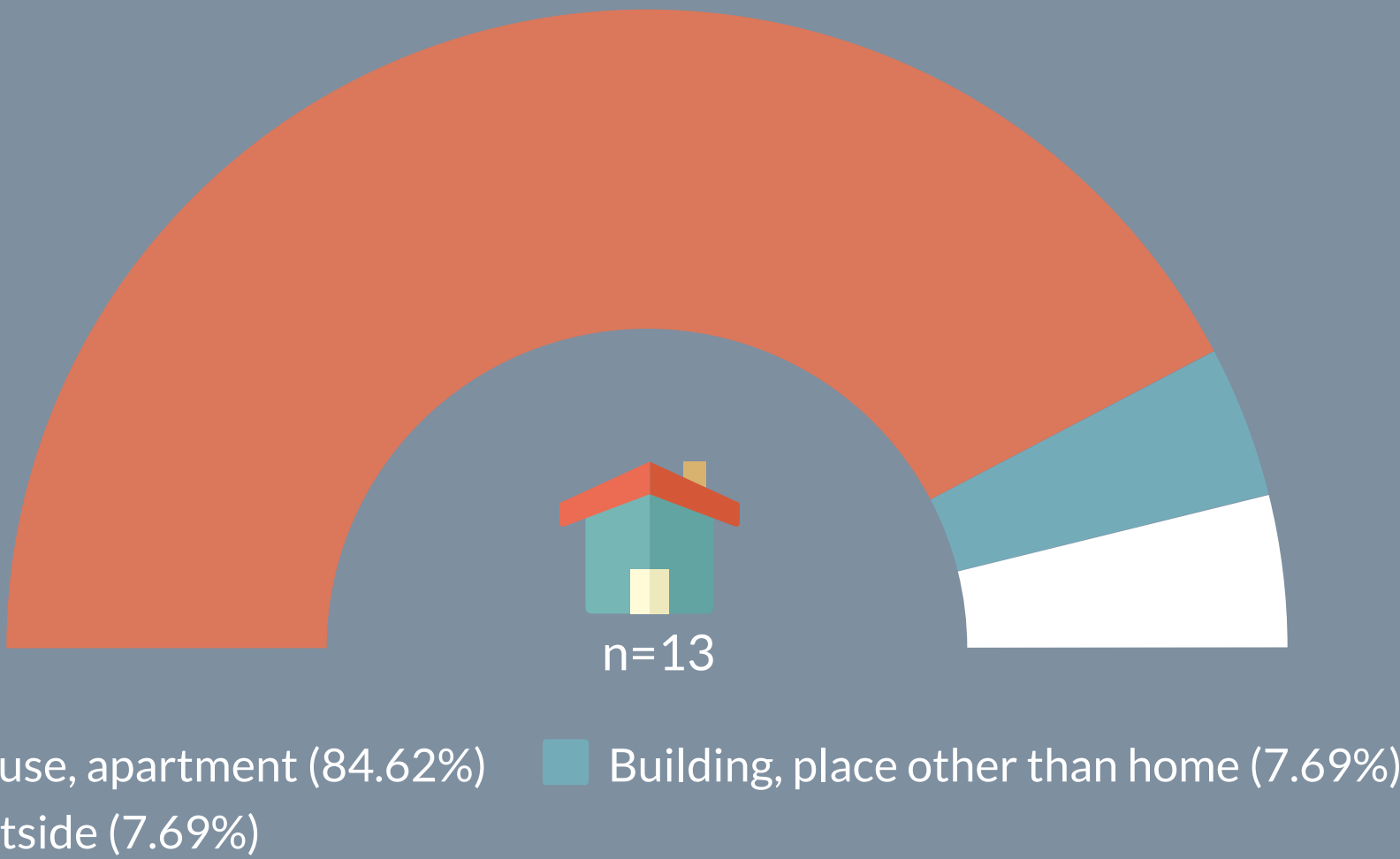


Above: Less than 25% of nonfatal opioid overdose discharges seen in the ER involved heroin. In Perry County, most of the people discharged from the ER with nonfatal overdoses were male (81%) and between the ages of 25-34 (52%).

Below: When fatal overdoses occur in Perry County, they most often occur in a house or apartment (85%).

Fatal Overdose Location

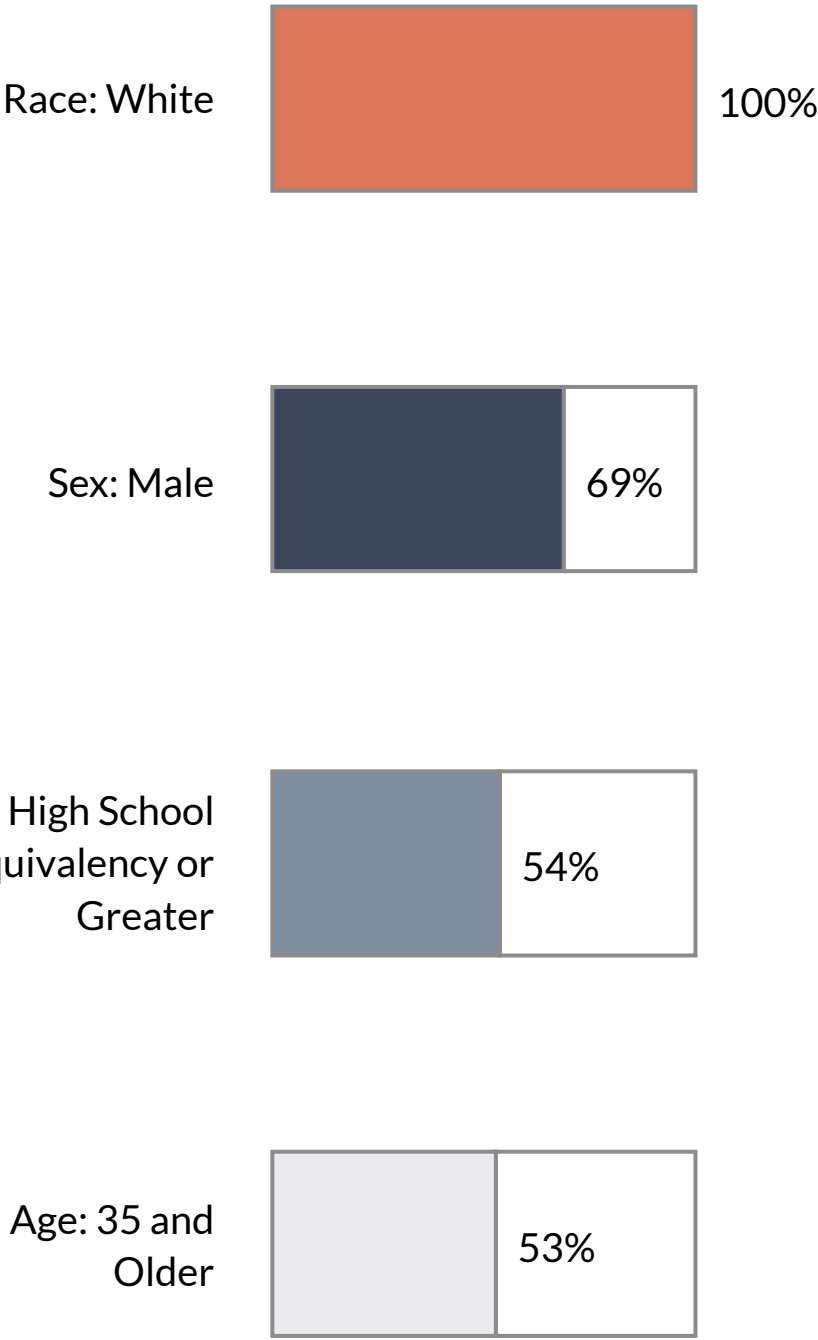
January 2014- December 2018



Fatal Opioid Overdose Characteristics and Risk Factors

January 2014- December 2018

In Perry County, the majority of those who fatally overdose are White males. More than half of all those who overdose are older than age 35. Additionally, more than half of the citizens who experience a fatal overdose have received a high school equivalency or higher level of education.



This data sheet provides the most timely data available for each topic, meaning data is subject to change and time periods for different variables may not align. This data uses ESOOS specific definitions for opioid overdose, which may result in frequencies that do not match other data sources.

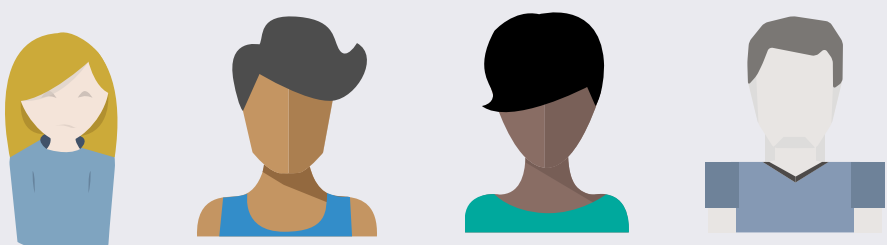
Please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Bureau of Health Care Analysis and Data Dissemination at 573-751-6285 for more information or to request a fact sheet for your community.



Phelps County Opioids Fact Sheet

Spring 2019

17
FATAL
opioid overdoses
in 2017-2018



The **Enhanced State Opioid Overdose Surveillance** (ESOOS) grant was awarded to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (MODHSS) to accomplish key goals:

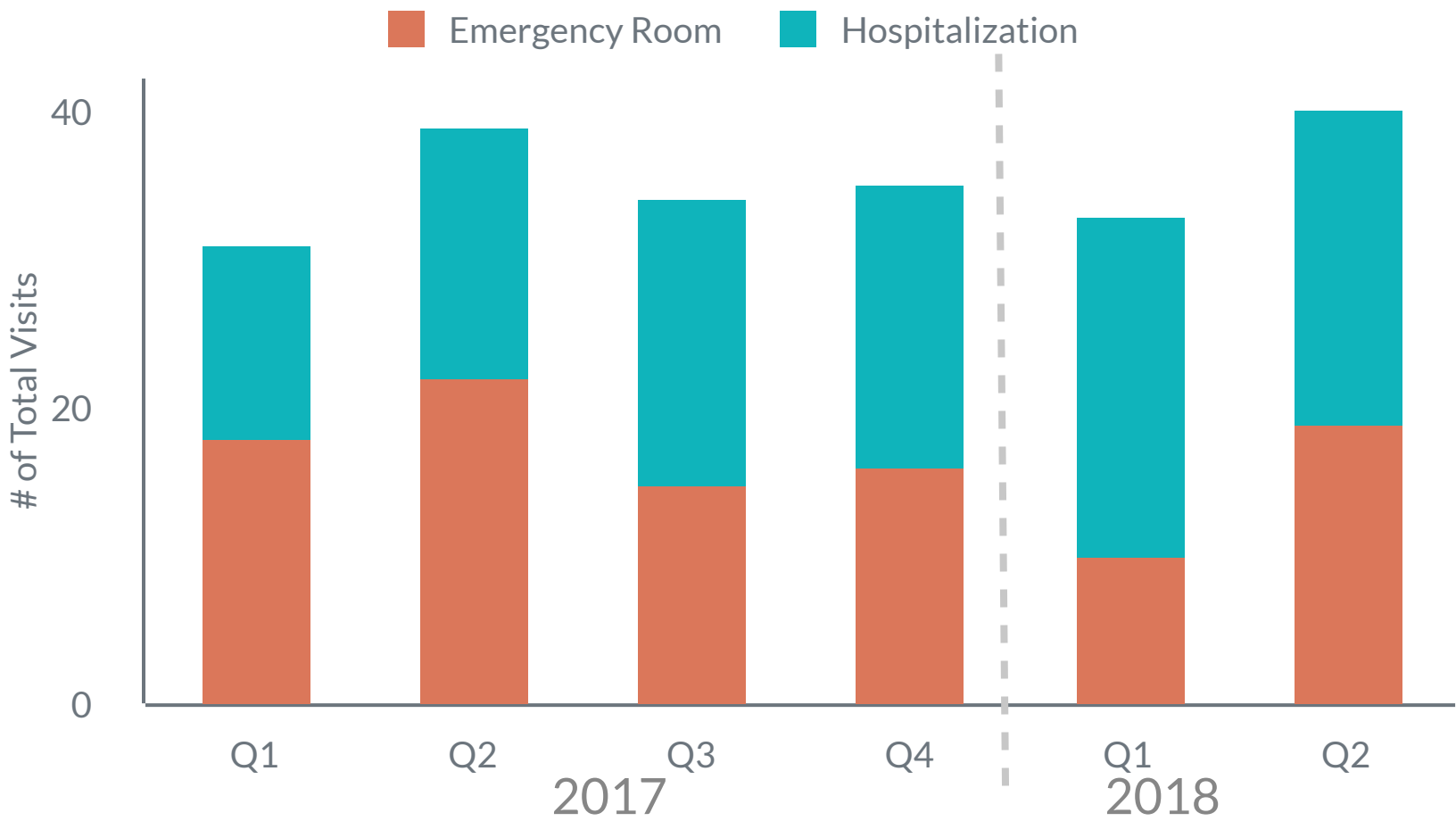
- enhance the comprehensiveness and timeliness of both fatal and nonfatal opioid overdoses and ;
- disseminate surveillance findings to stakeholders.

If you or a loved one has a problem with alcohol or drugs, please call:

(800) 575-7480

Nonfatal Opioid Overdose Health Care Utilization

January 2017- June 2018

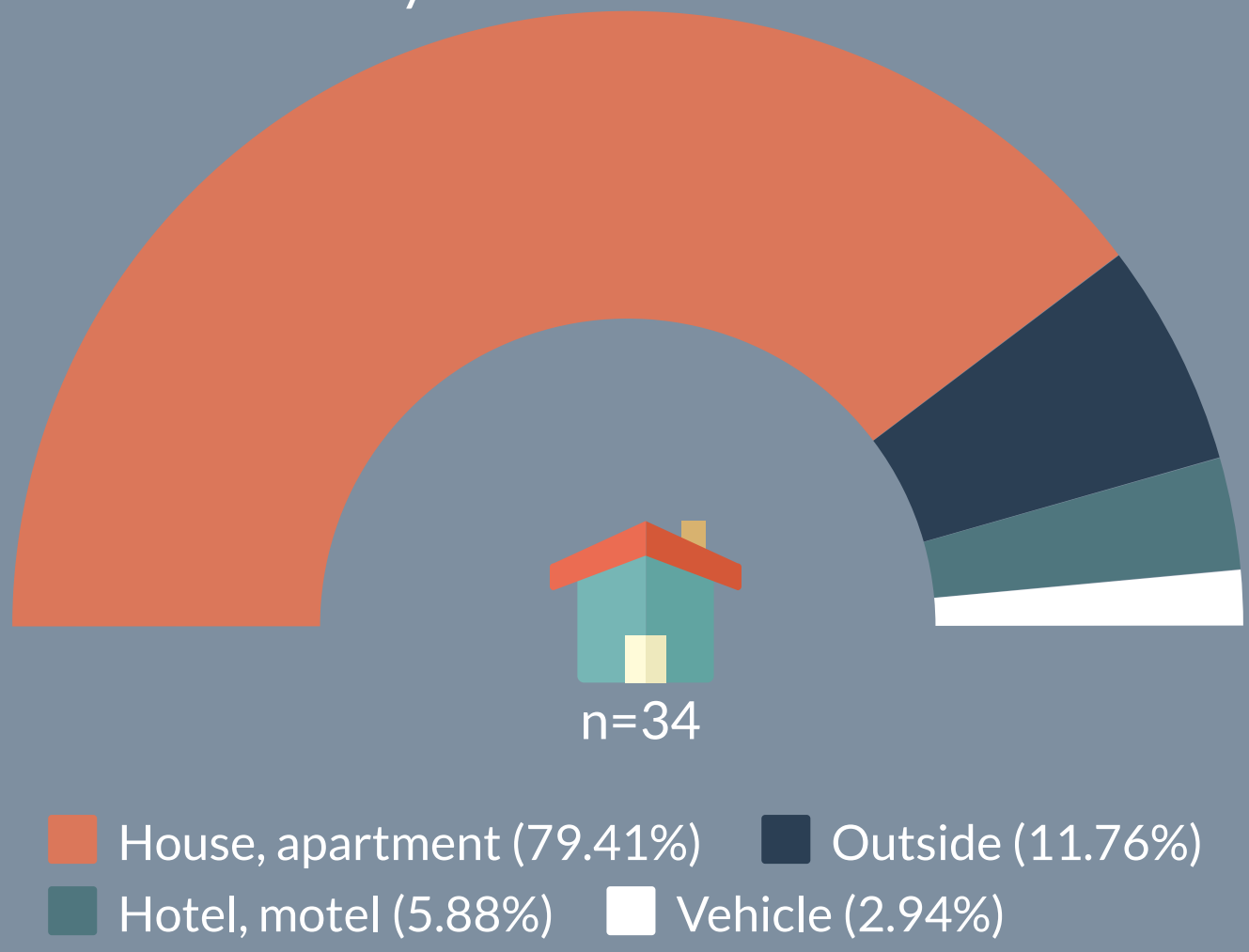


Above: In Phelps County, 3 in 4 resident nonfatal opioid overdose discharges treated in the hospital or ER involved non-heroin opioids (76%). In Phelps County, most of the people discharged from the ER with nonfatal overdoses were male (64%) and more than one-third (36%) were between the ages of 25-23.

Below: When fatal overdoses occur in Phelps County, they most often occur in a house or apartment (79%).

Fatal Overdose Location

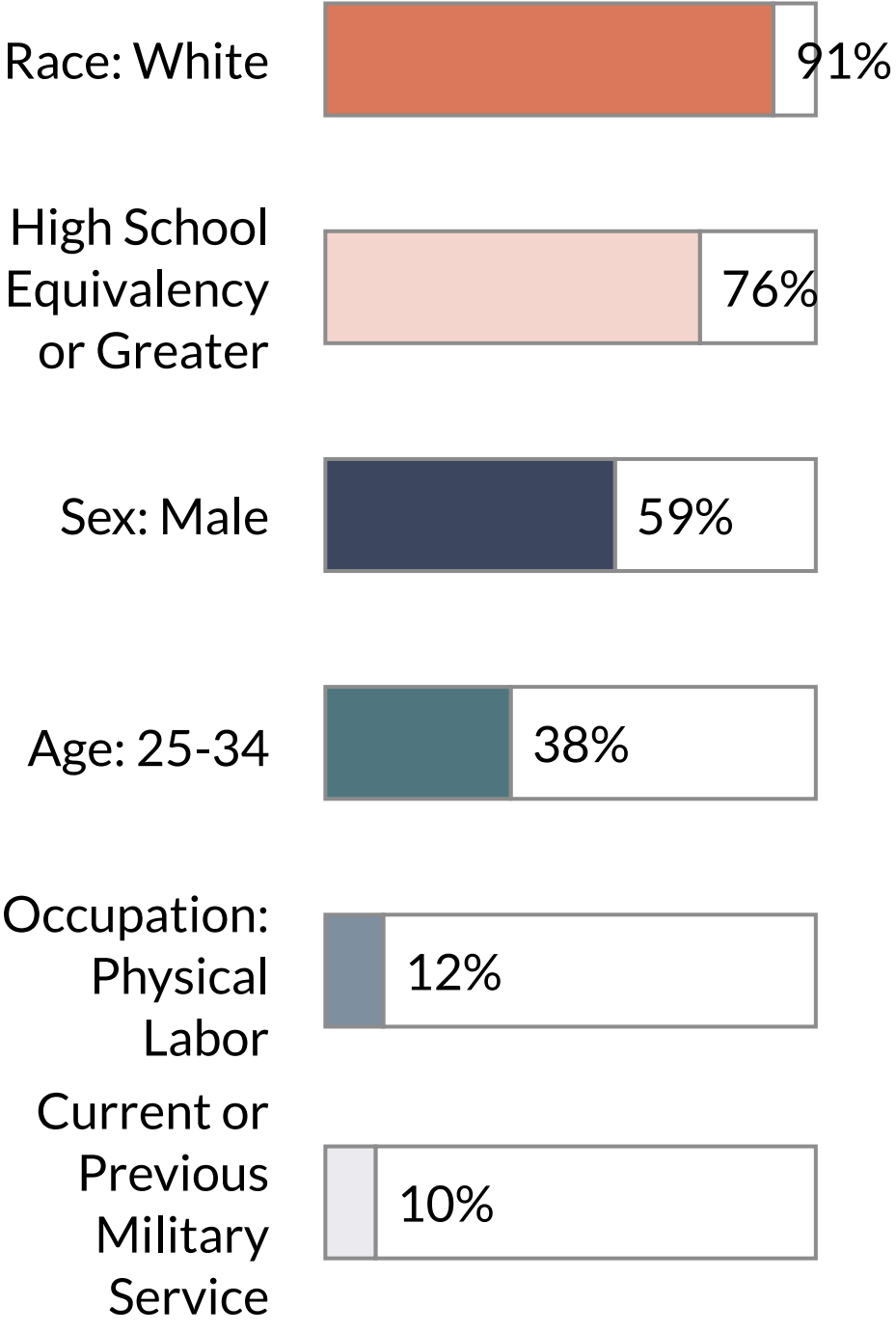
January 2014- December 2018



Fatal Opioid Overdose Characteristics and Risk Factors

January 2014- December 2018

In Phelps County, the majority of those who fatally overdose are White. Greater than 1 in 3 victims were between the ages of 25 and 34. Men had a greater likelihood of experiencing a fatal overdose in Phelps County. Many local opioid overdose victims earned a high school equivalency and roughly 1 in 10 had occupations involving physical labor or currently or previously served in the military.



This data sheet provides the most timely data available for each topic, meaning data is subject to change and time periods for different variables may not align. This data uses ESOOS specific definitions for opioid overdose, which may result in frequencies that do not match other data sources.

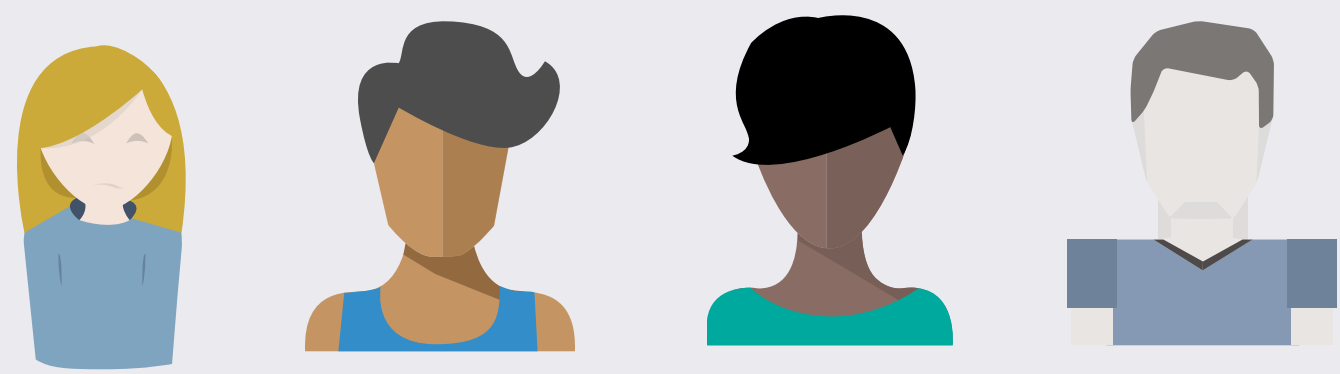
Please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Bureau of Health Care Analysis and Data Dissemination at 573-751-6285 for more information or to request a fact sheet for your community.



Pike County Opioids Fact Sheet

Spring 2019

3 FATAL opioid overdoses in 2018



The **Enhanced State Opioid Overdose Surveillance (ESOOS)** grant was awarded to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (MODHSS) to accomplish key goals:

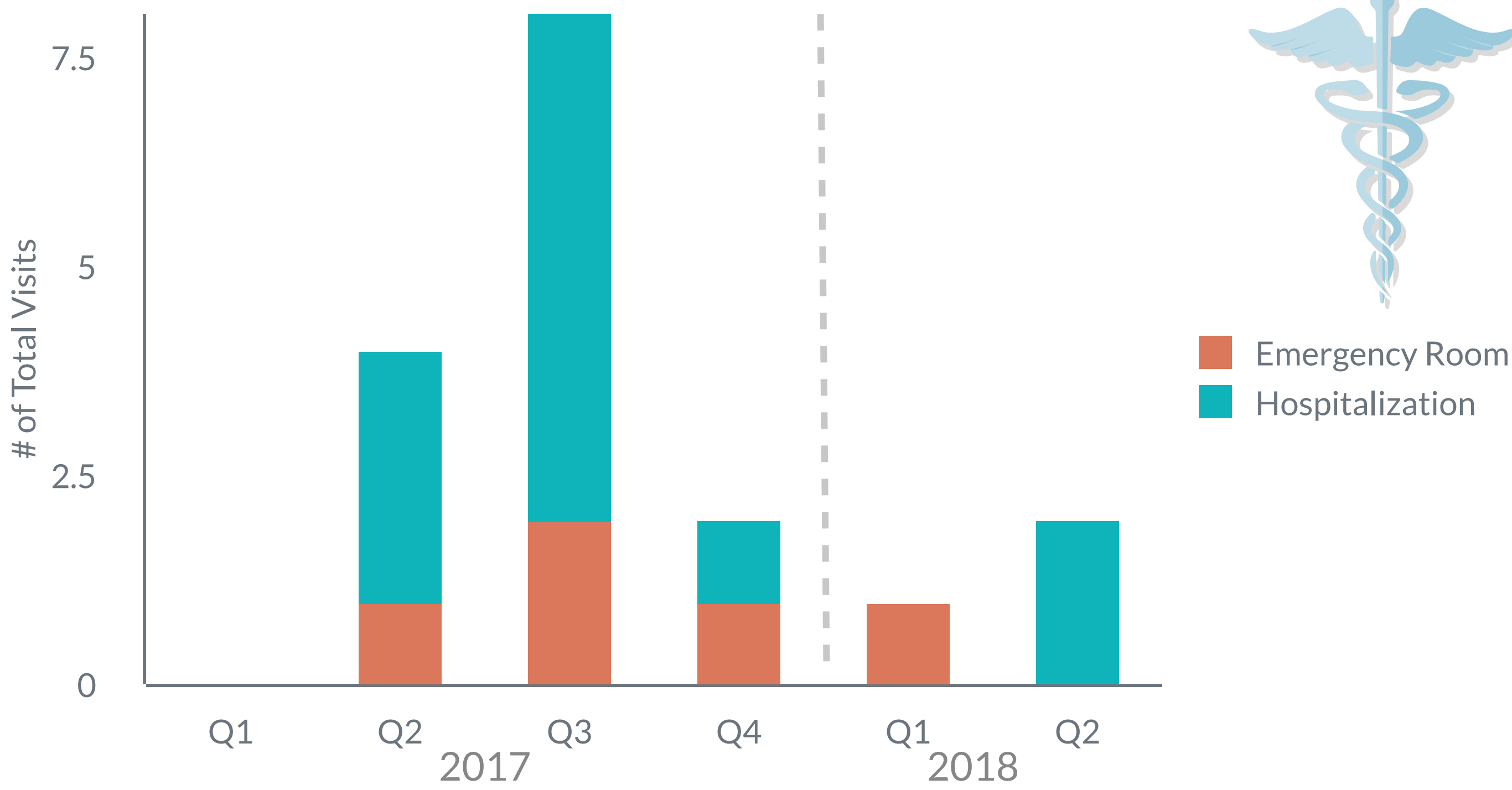
- enhance the comprehensiveness and timeliness of both fatal and nonfatal opioid overdoses and ;
- disseminate surveillance findings to stakeholders.



If you or a loved one has a problem with alcohol or drugs, please call:
(800) 575-7480

Nonfatal Opioid Overdose Health Care Utilization

January 2017- June 2018

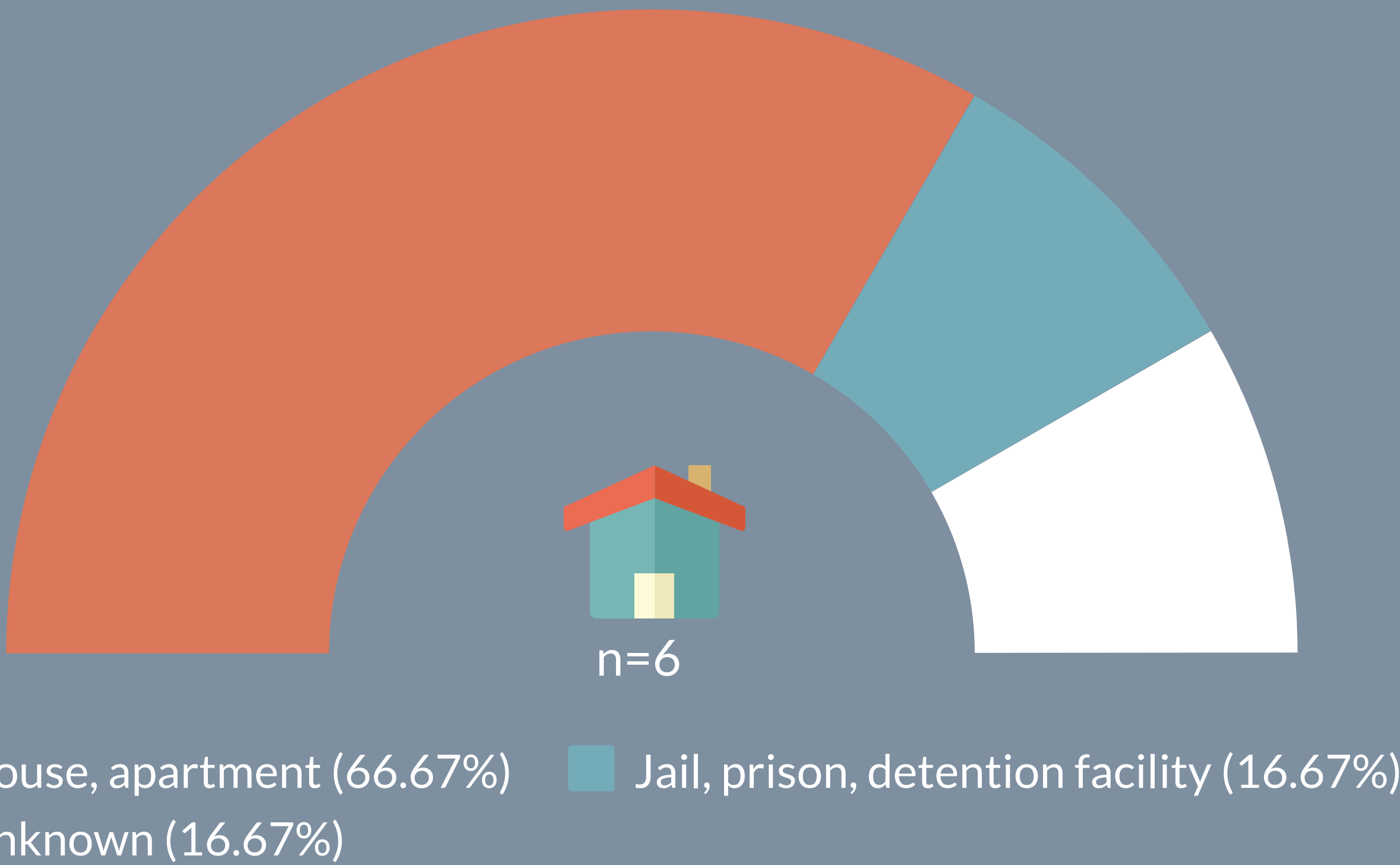


Above: Less than 20% of nonfatal opioid overdose discharges seen in the ER involved heroin, meaning the majority of overdoses are likely due to illicit use of prescription medications. In Pike County, most of the people discharged from the ER with nonfatal overdoses were male (82%) and between the ages of 45-54.

Below: When fatal overdoses occur in Pike County, they most often occur in a house or apartment (68%).

Fatal Overdose Location

January 2014- December 2018



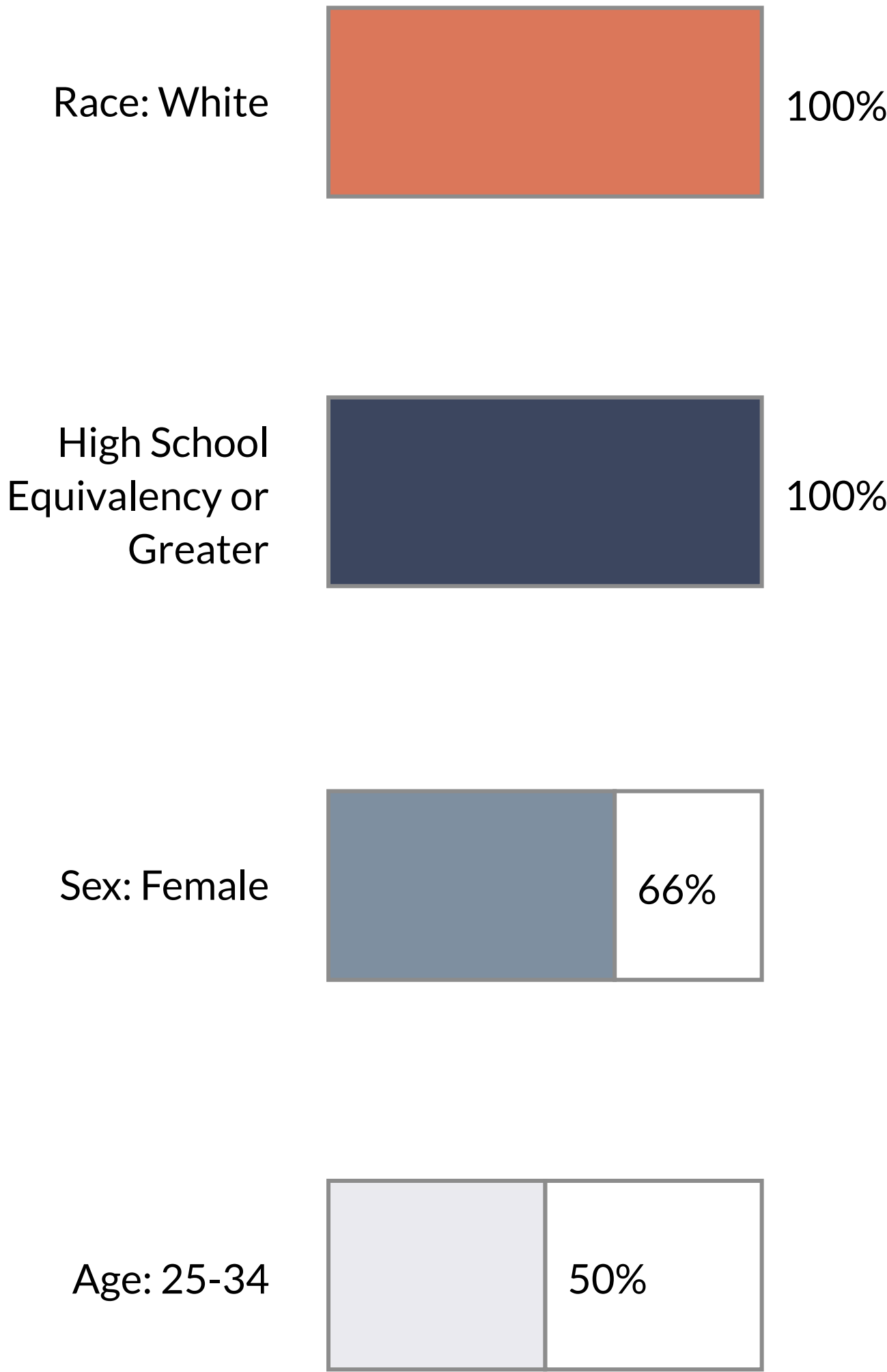
Fatal Opioid Overdose Characteristics and Risk Factors

January 2014- December 2018

In Pike County, the majority of those who fatally overdose are White females. Half of all those who overdose are between the ages of 25 and 34. These trends represent a population that differs from Pike County residents who are treated for a nonfatal overdose. Each of those who died after an overdose had, at minimum, a high school level education.

This data sheet provides the most timely data available for each topic, meaning data is subject to change and time periods for different variables may not align. This data uses ESOOS specific definitions for opioid overdose, which may result in frequencies that do not match other data sources.

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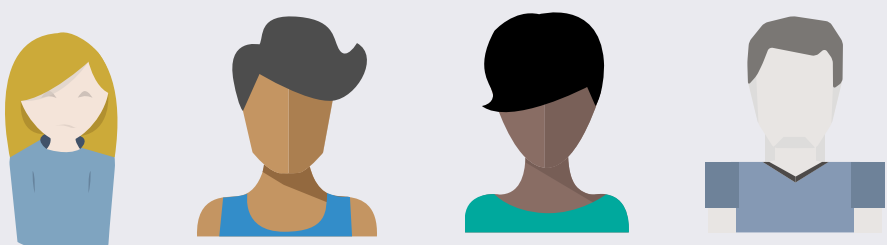




Pulaski County Opioids Fact Sheet

Spring 2019

16 FATAL opioid overdoses in 2017-2018



The **Enhanced State Opioid Overdose Surveillance** (ESOOS) grant was awarded to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (MODHSS) to accomplish key goals:

- enhance the comprehensiveness and timeliness of both fatal and nonfatal opioid overdoses and ;
- disseminate surveillance findings to stakeholders.

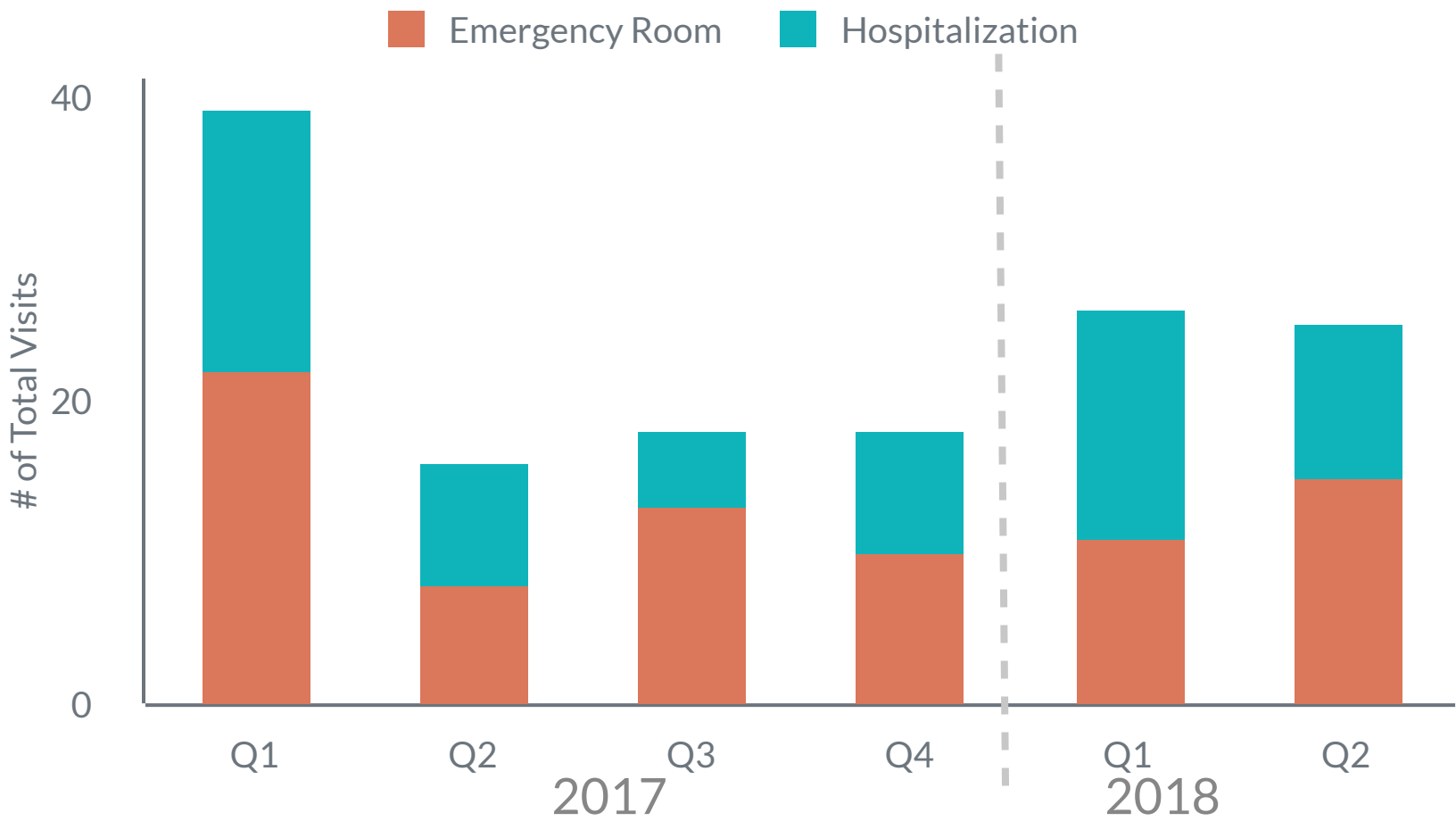


If you or a loved one has a problem with alcohol or drugs, please call:

(800) 575-7480

Nonfatal Opioid Overdose Health Care Utilization

January 2017- June 2018

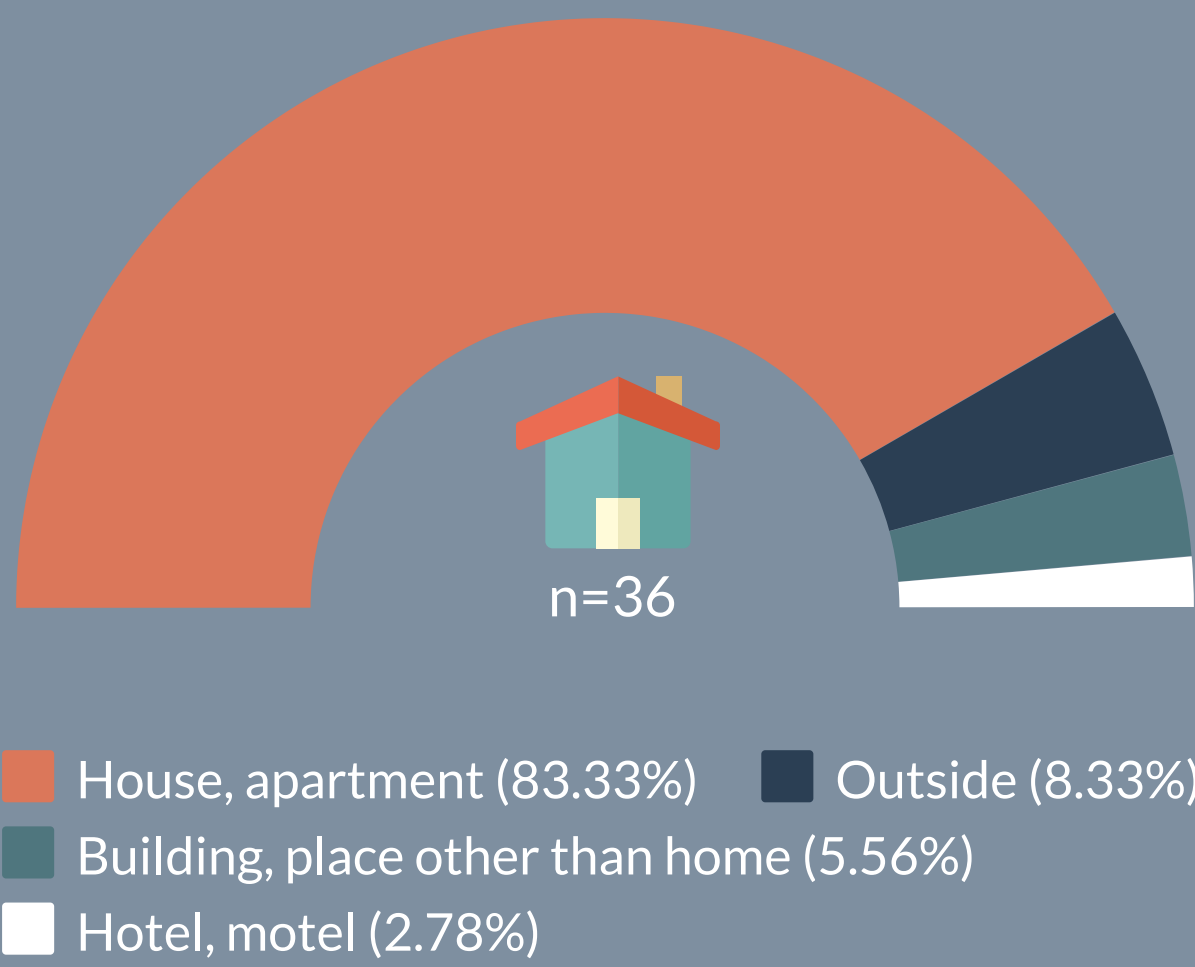


Above: In Pulaski County, 7 in 10 resident nonfatal opioid overdose discharges treated in the hospital or ER involved non-heroin opioids (71%). In Pulaski County, most of the people discharged from the ER with nonfatal overdoses were male (59%) and almost half (47%) were between the ages of 25-34.

Below: When fatal overdoses occur in Pulaski County, they most often occur in a house or apartment (83%).

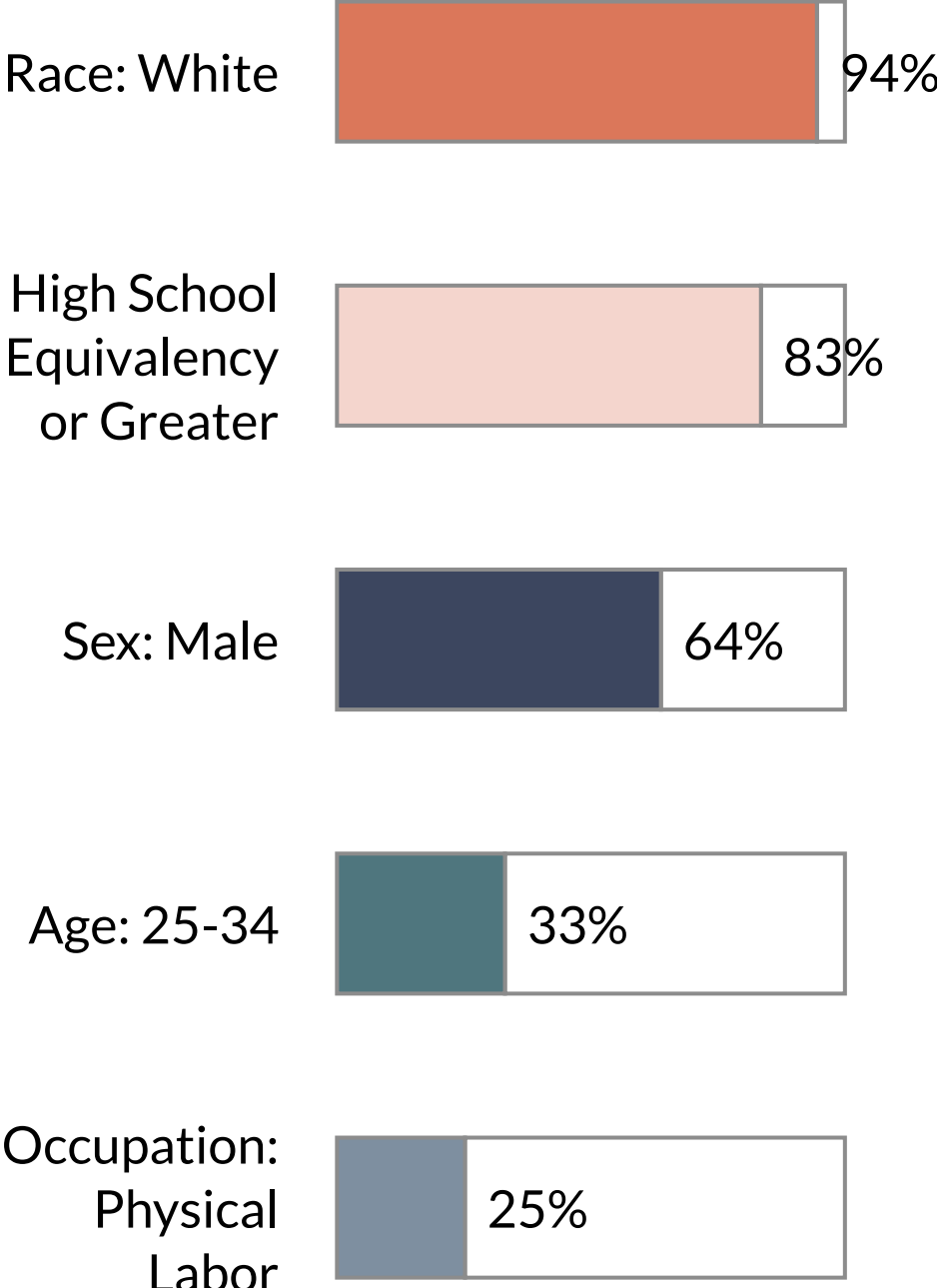
Fatal Overdose Location

January 2014- December 2018



Fatal Opioid Overdose Characteristics and Risk Factors

January 2014- December 2018



In Pulaski County, the majority of those who fatally overdose are White. Approximately 1 in 3 victims were between the ages of 25 and 34. Men had a greater likelihood of experiencing a fatal overdose in Pulaski County. Many local opioid overdose victims earned a high school equivalency and one-quarter had occupations involving physical labor.

This data sheet provides the most timely data available for each topic, meaning data is subject to change and time periods for different variables may not align. This data uses ESOOS specific definitions for opioid overdose, which may result in frequencies that do not match other data sources.

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Southwest Region Opioids Fact Sheet

Spring 2019

**10
FATAL**
opioid overdoses
in 2018



The Southwest Region includes Barton, Jasper, and Newton Counties.

The **Enhanced State Opioid Overdose Surveillance** (ESOOS) grant was awarded to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (MODHSS) to accomplish key goals:

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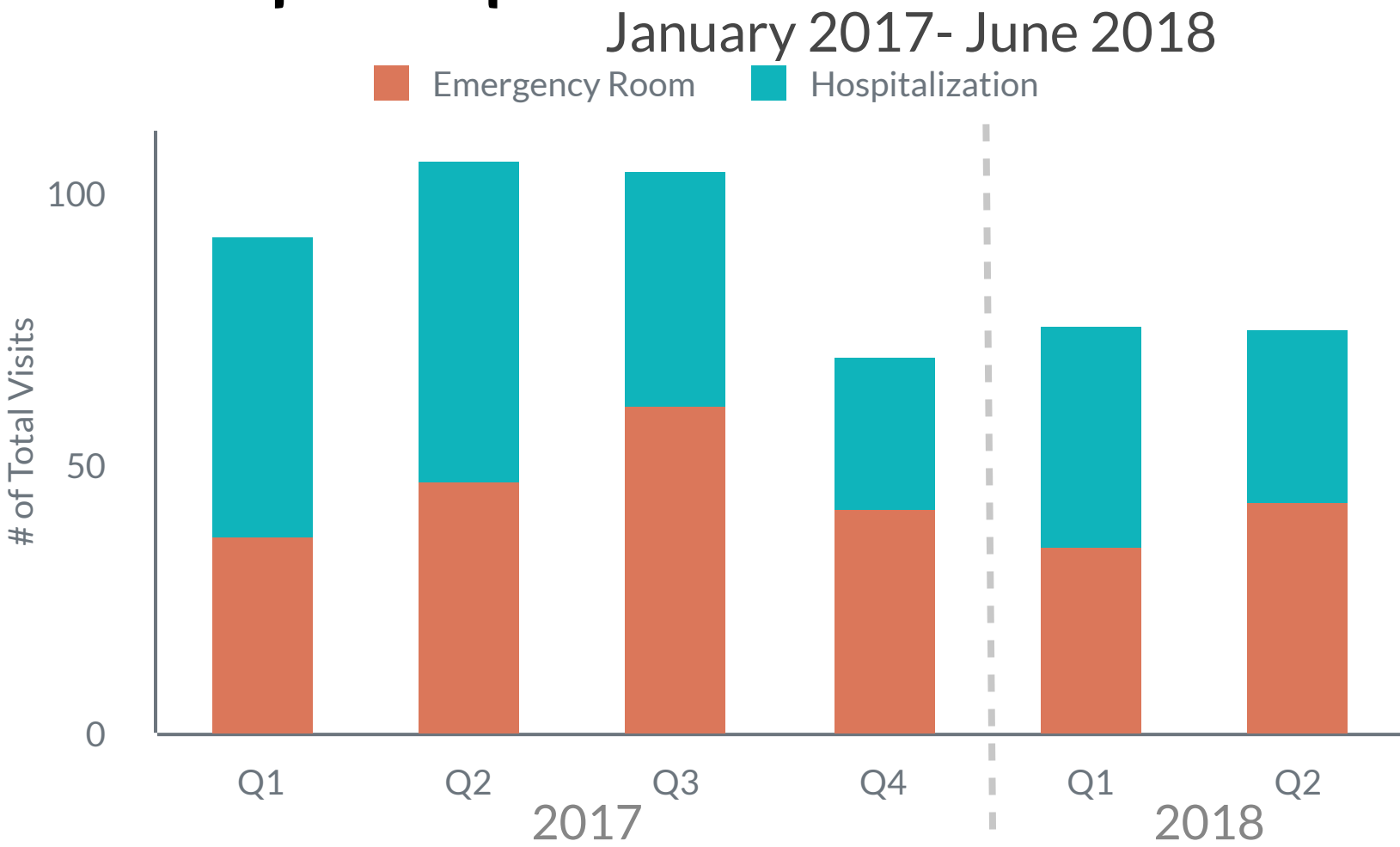
--disseminate surveillance findings to stakeholders.



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(800) 575-7480

Nonfatal Opioid Overdose Health Care Utilization

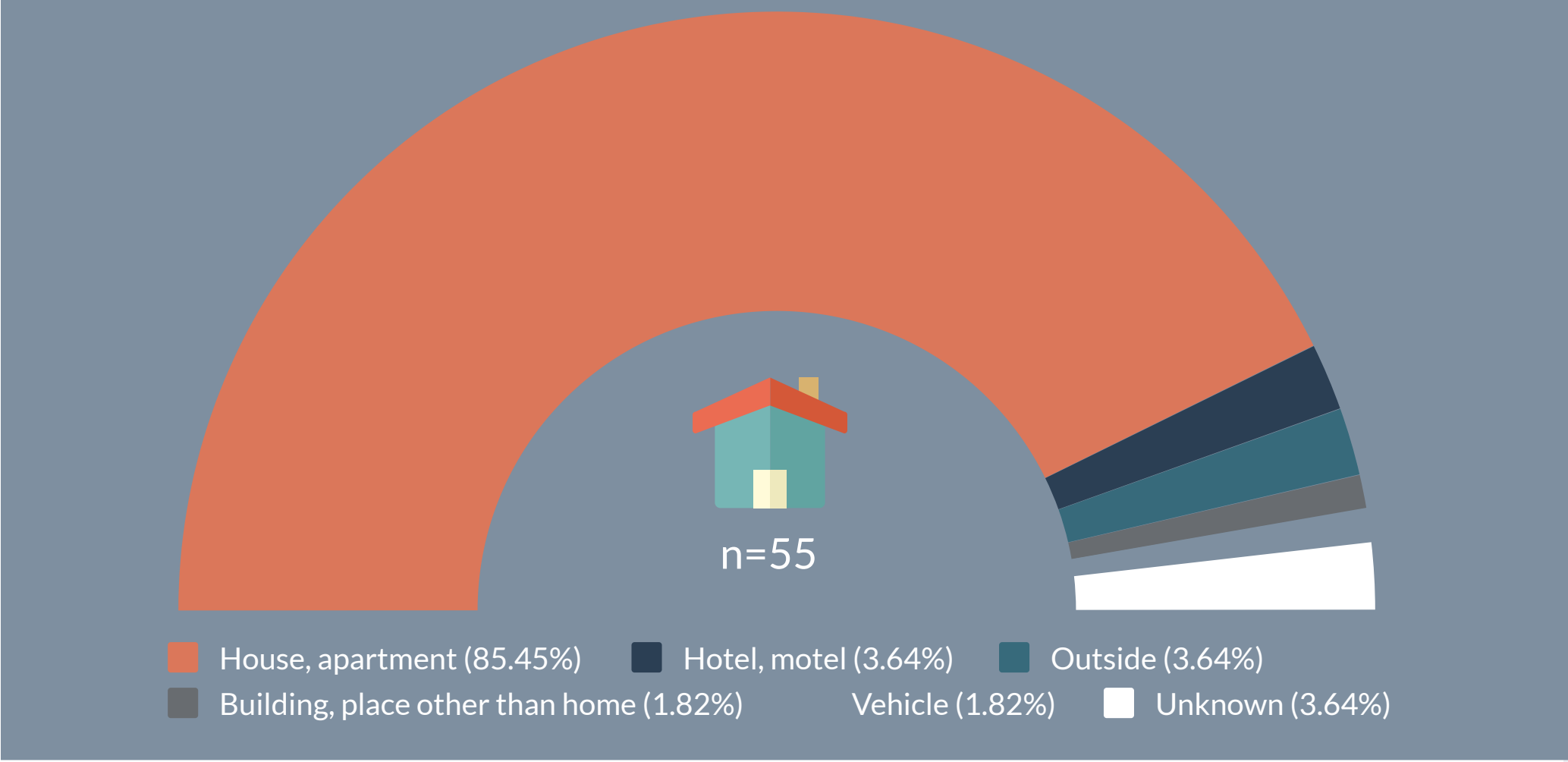


Above: Greater than 98% of resident nonfatal opioid overdose discharges treated in the hospital or ER involved non-heroin opioids. In this region of Southwest Missouri, a slight majority of those discharged from the ER with nonfatal overdoses were male (55%) and the majority (54%) were between the ages of 25-44.

Below: When fatal overdoses occur in the Southwest Region, they most often occur in a house or apartment (85%).

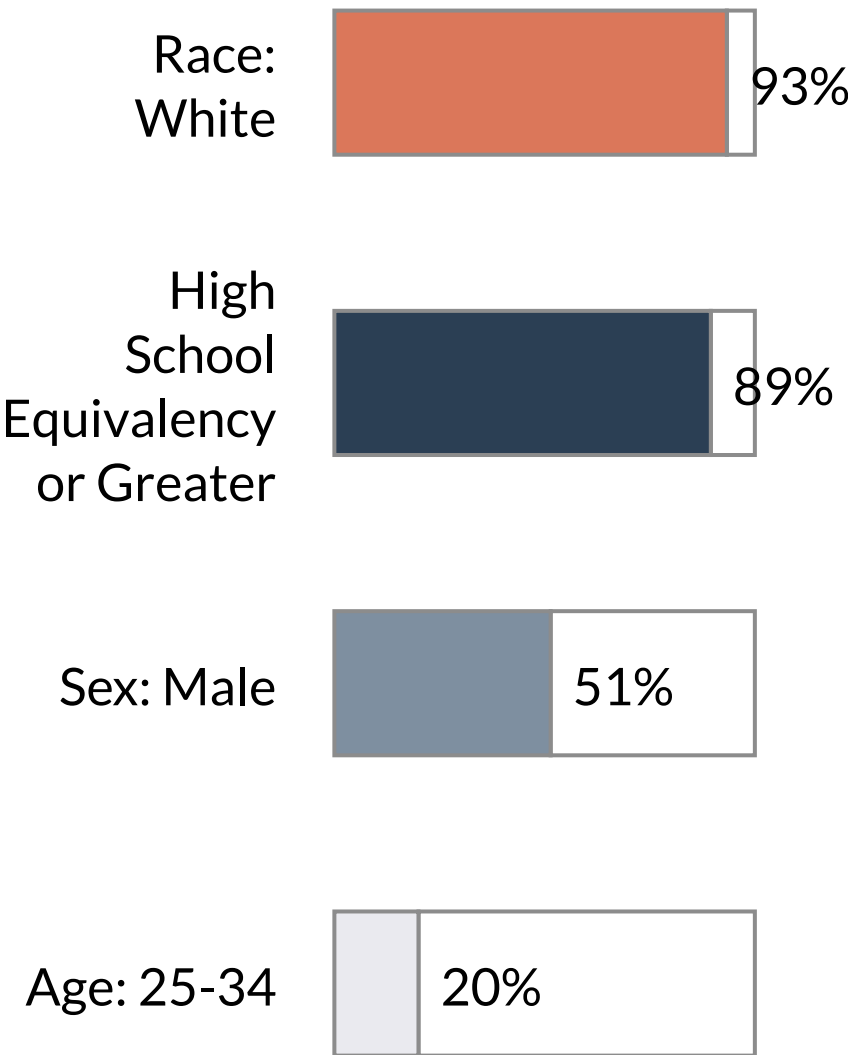
Fatal Overdose Location

January 2014- December 2018



Fatal Opioid Overdose Characteristics and Risk Factors

January 2014- December 2018



In the Southwest Region, the majority of those who fatally overdose are White. Males and females have roughly equivalent risk of overdosing fatally. Roughly 1 in 5 victims were between the ages of 25 and 34. Approximately 9 in 10 overdose victims completed a high school equivalency or higher education.

This data sheet provides the most timely data available for each topic, meaning data is subject to change and time periods for different variables may not align. This data uses ESOOS specific definitions for opioid overdose, which may result in frequencies that do not match other data sources.

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St Charles County Opioids Fact Sheet

Spring 2019

78
FATAL
opioid overdoses
in 2017



35%

INCREASE
(from 2015)

The **Enhanced State Opioid Overdose Surveillance** (ESOOS) grant was awarded to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (MODHSS) to accomplish key goals:

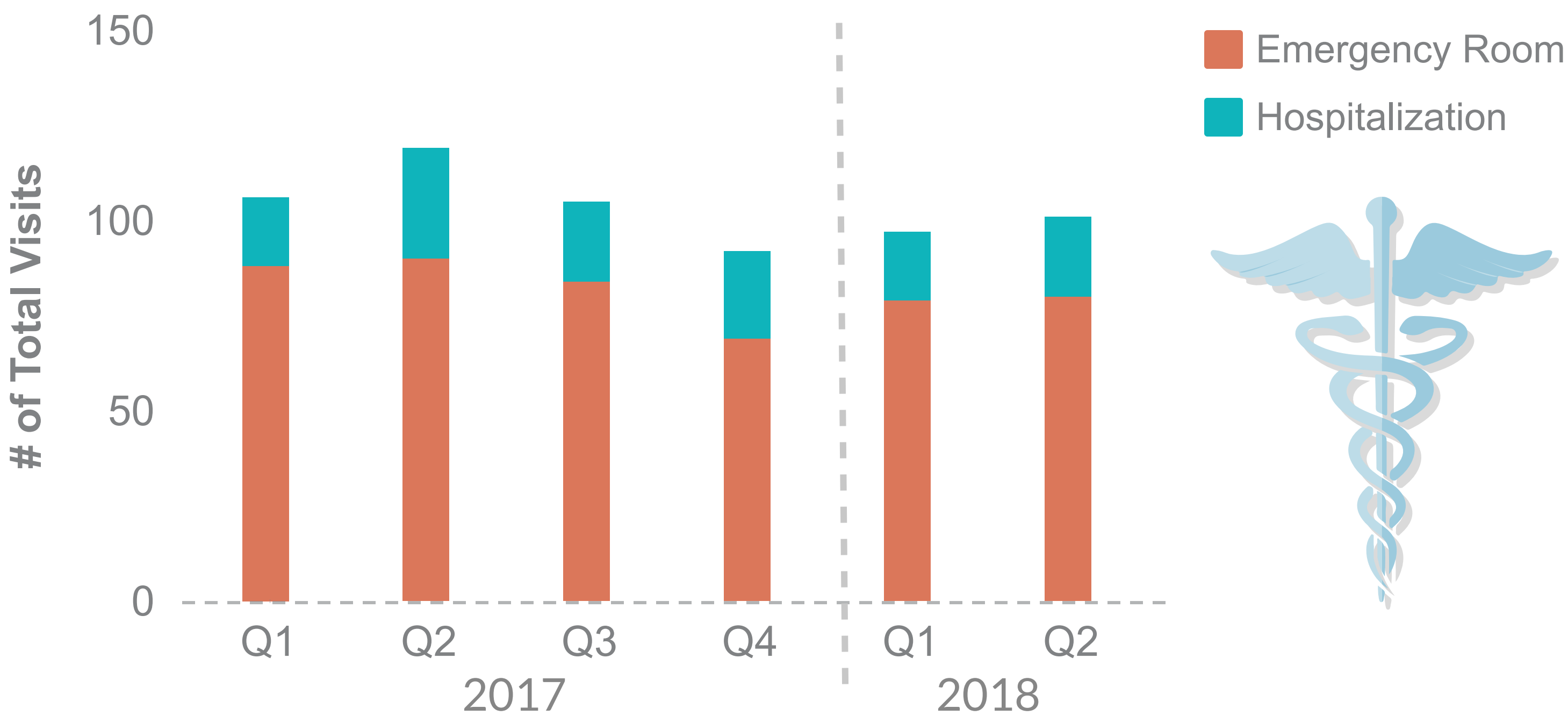
- enhance the comprehensiveness and timeliness of both fatal and nonfatal opioid overdoses and ;
- disseminate surveillance findings to stakeholders.



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(800) 575-7480

Nonfatal Opioid Overdose Health Care Utilization

January 2017- June 2018

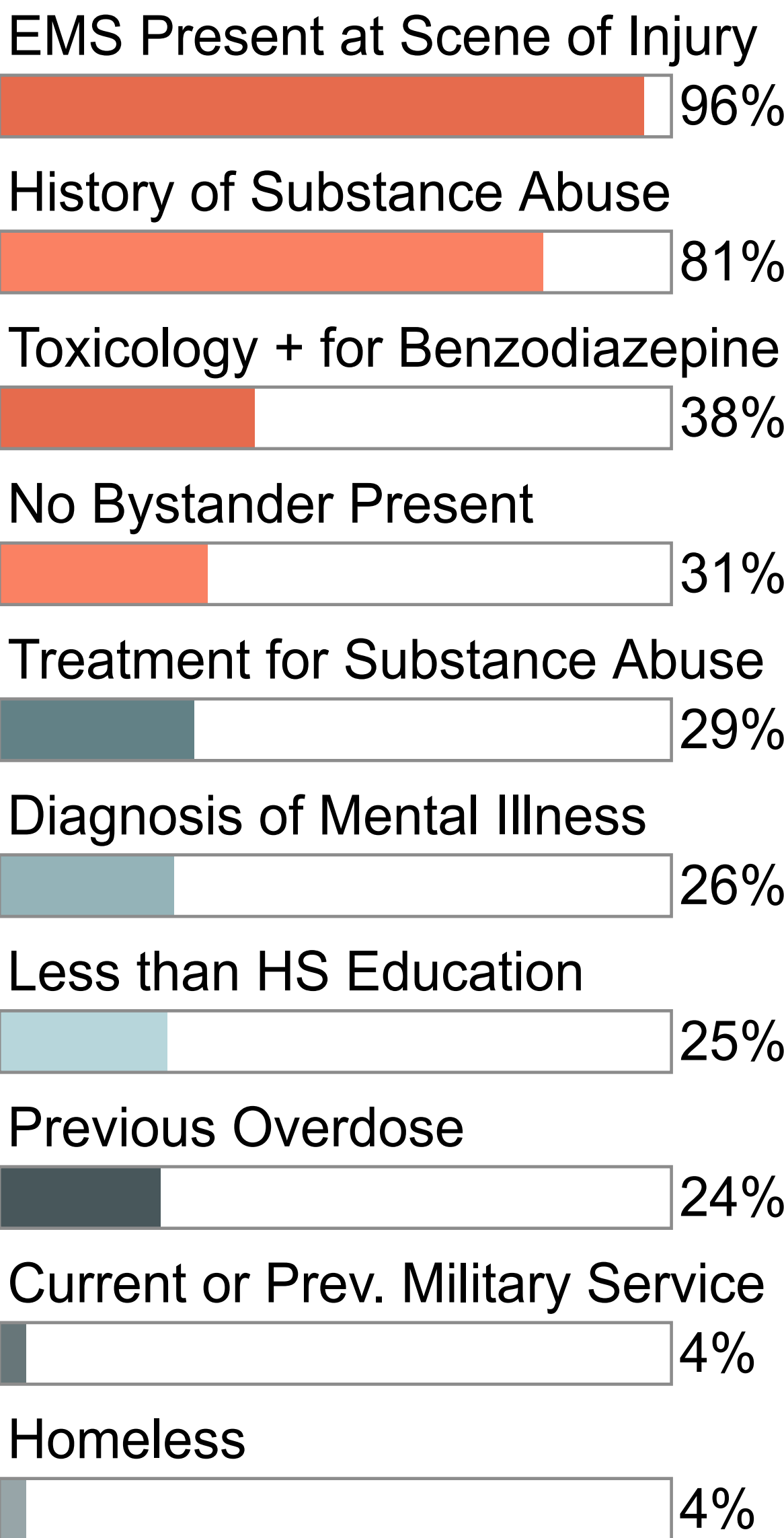
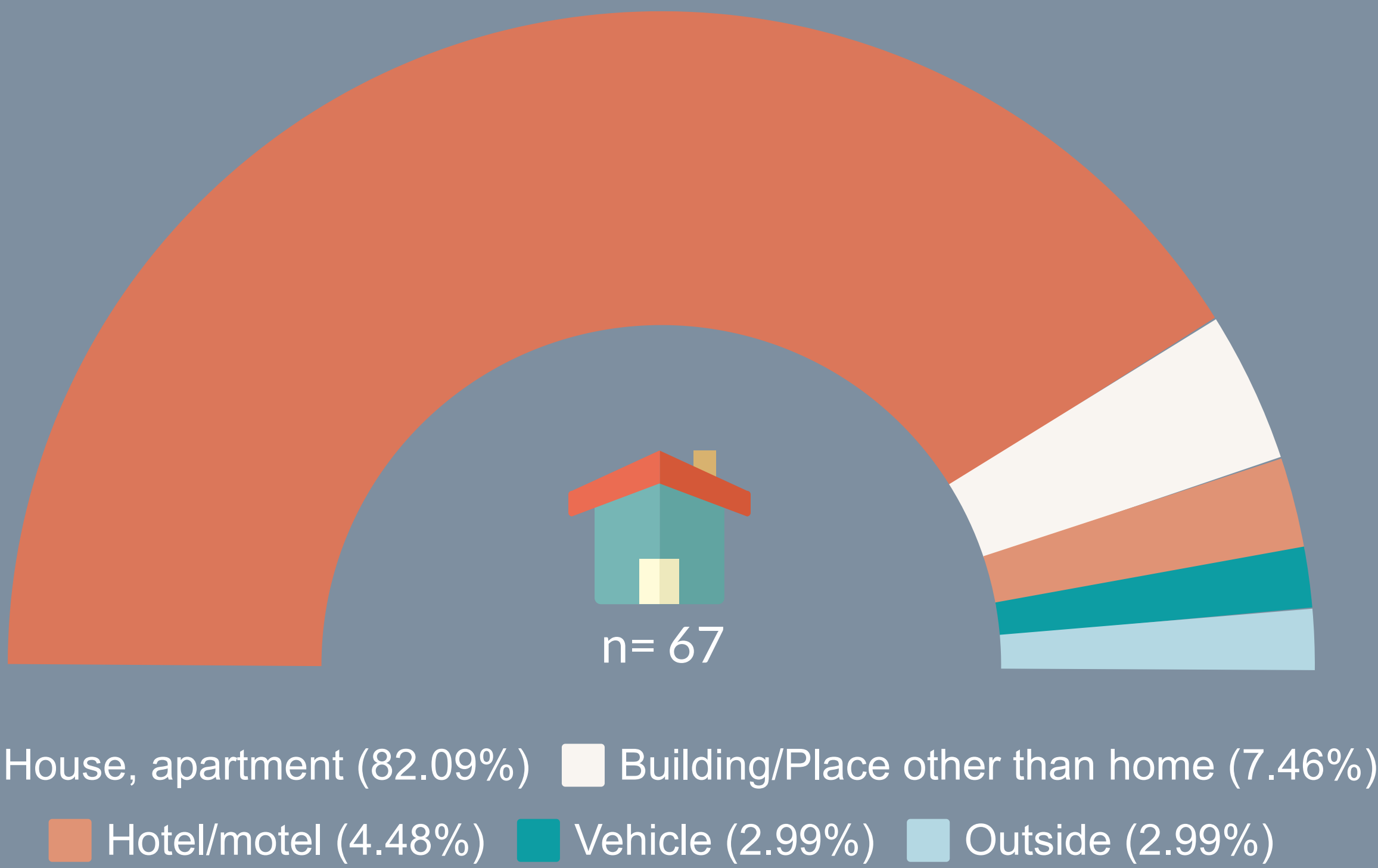


Above: Over 60% of nonfatal opioid overdose discharges seen in the ER involved heroin. In St Charles County, most of the people discharged from the ER with nonfatal overdoses were male (62%) and between the ages of 25-34.

Below: When fatal overdoses occur in St Charles County, they most often occur in a house or apartment (82%) and emergency medical services are frequently present (96%).

Fatal Overdose Location

January 2017- December 2017



Fatal Opioid Overdose Characteristics and Risk Factors

January 2017- December 2017

In St Charles County, most who fatally overdose have some history of substance abuse (81%) and almost one-quarter have overdosed previously. Fatal overdoses rarely happen alone with no bystander present (31%), and EMS is often present post-event (96%). Many overdoses indicate polysubstance use, specifically including use of benzodiazepines (38%). Unfortunately, substance abuse treatment is indicated in less than 1 in 3 people who fatally overdose in St CharlesCounty.

This data sheet provides the most timely data available for each topic, meaning data is subject to change and time periods for different variables may not align. This data uses ESOOS specific definitions for opioid overdose, which may result in frequencies that do not match other data sources.

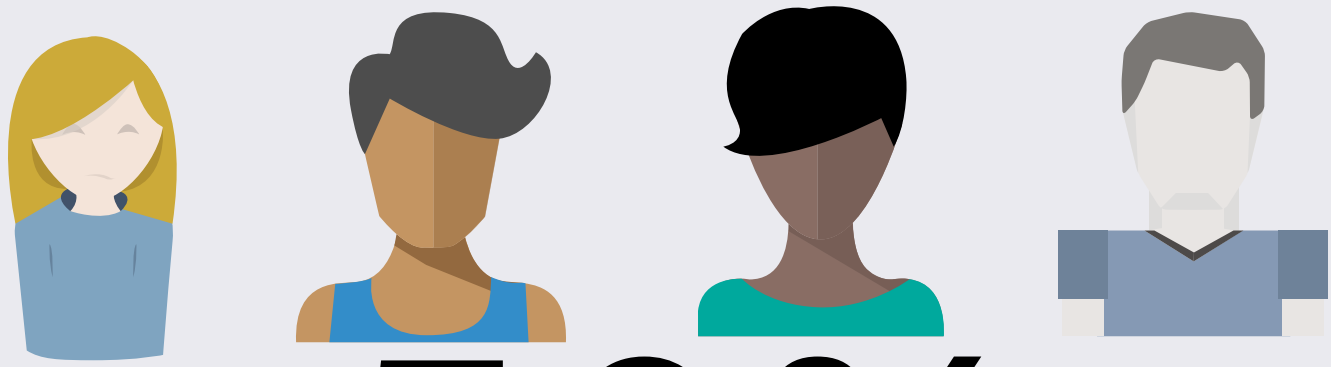
Please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Bureau of Health Care Analysis and Data Dissemination at 573-751-6285 for more information or to request a fact sheet for your community.



Ste. Genevieve County Opioids Fact Sheet

Spring 2019

6
FATAL
opioid overdoses
in 2018



50%
INCREASE
(from 2017)

The **Enhanced State Opioid Overdose Surveillance** (ESOOS) grant was awarded to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (MODHSS) to accomplish key goals:

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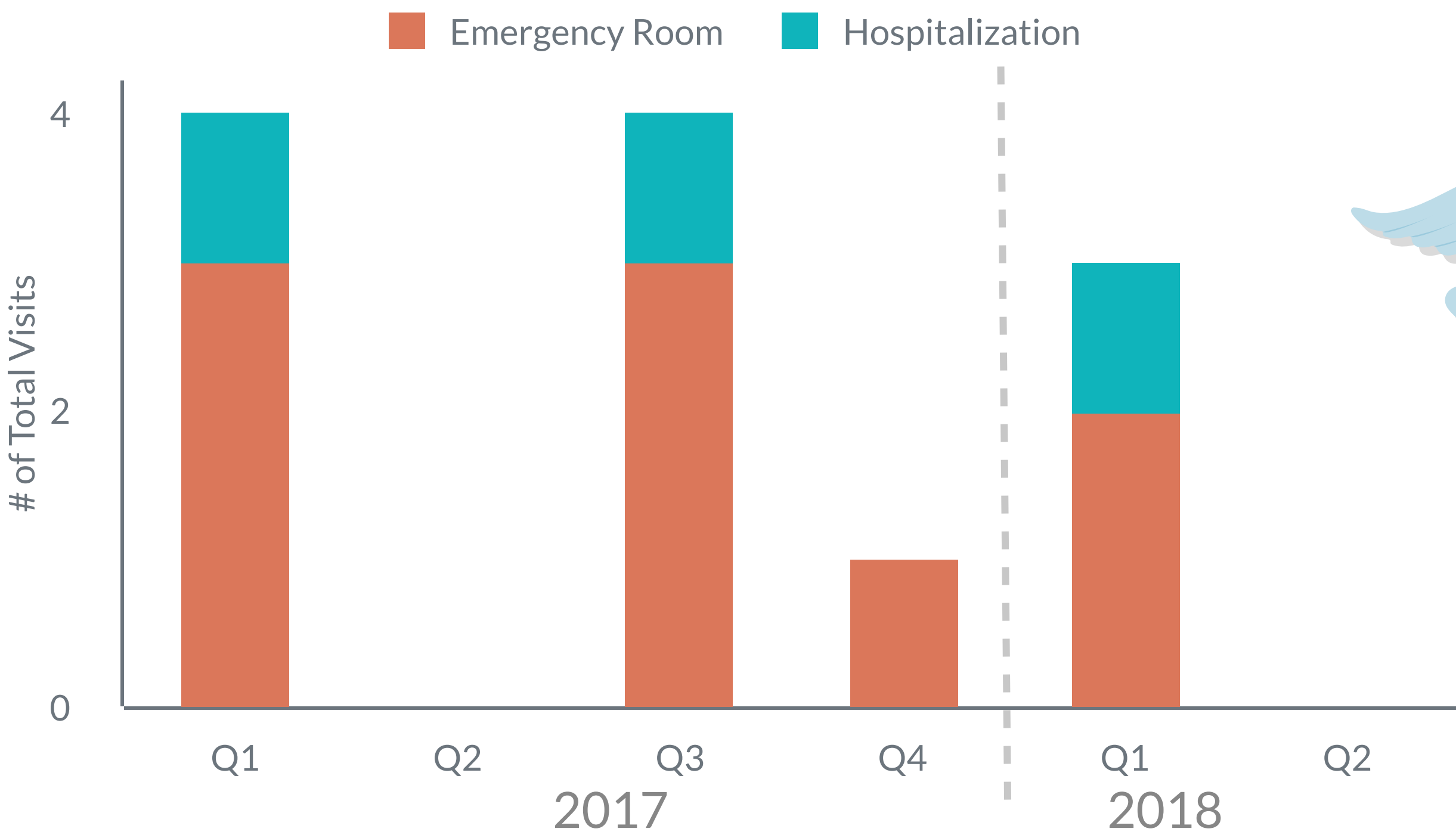
--disseminate surveillance findings to stakeholders.



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(800) 575-7480

Nonfatal Opioid Overdose Health Care Utilization

January 2017- June 2018

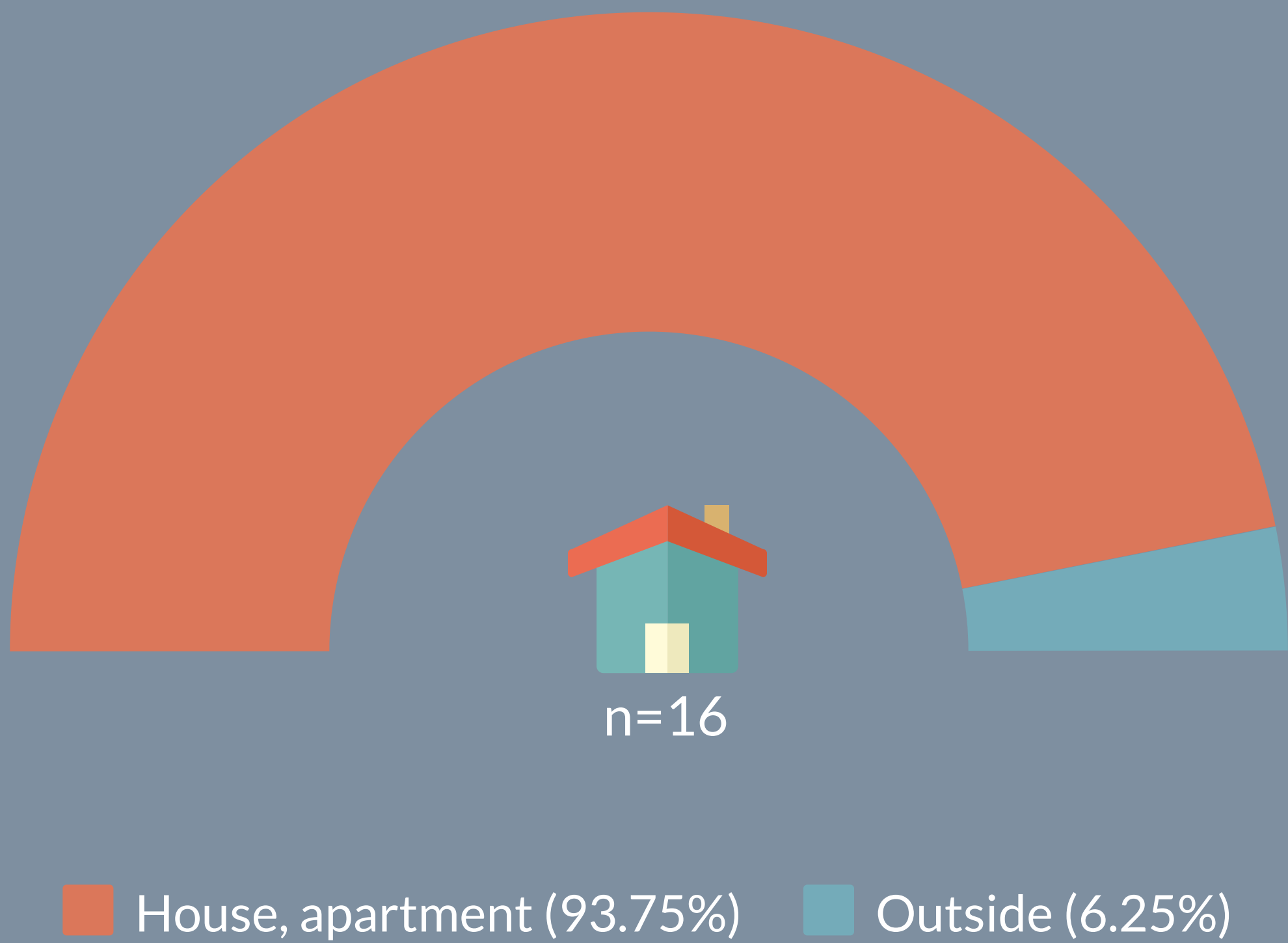


Above: More than half (58%) of resident nonfatal opioid overdose discharges treated in the hospital or ED involved non-heroin opioids. In Ste. Genevieve County, most of the people discharged from the ER with nonfatal overdoses were male (67%) and all were between the ages of 15-34.

Below: When fatal overdoses occur in Ste. Genevieve County, they most often occur in a house or apartment (94%).

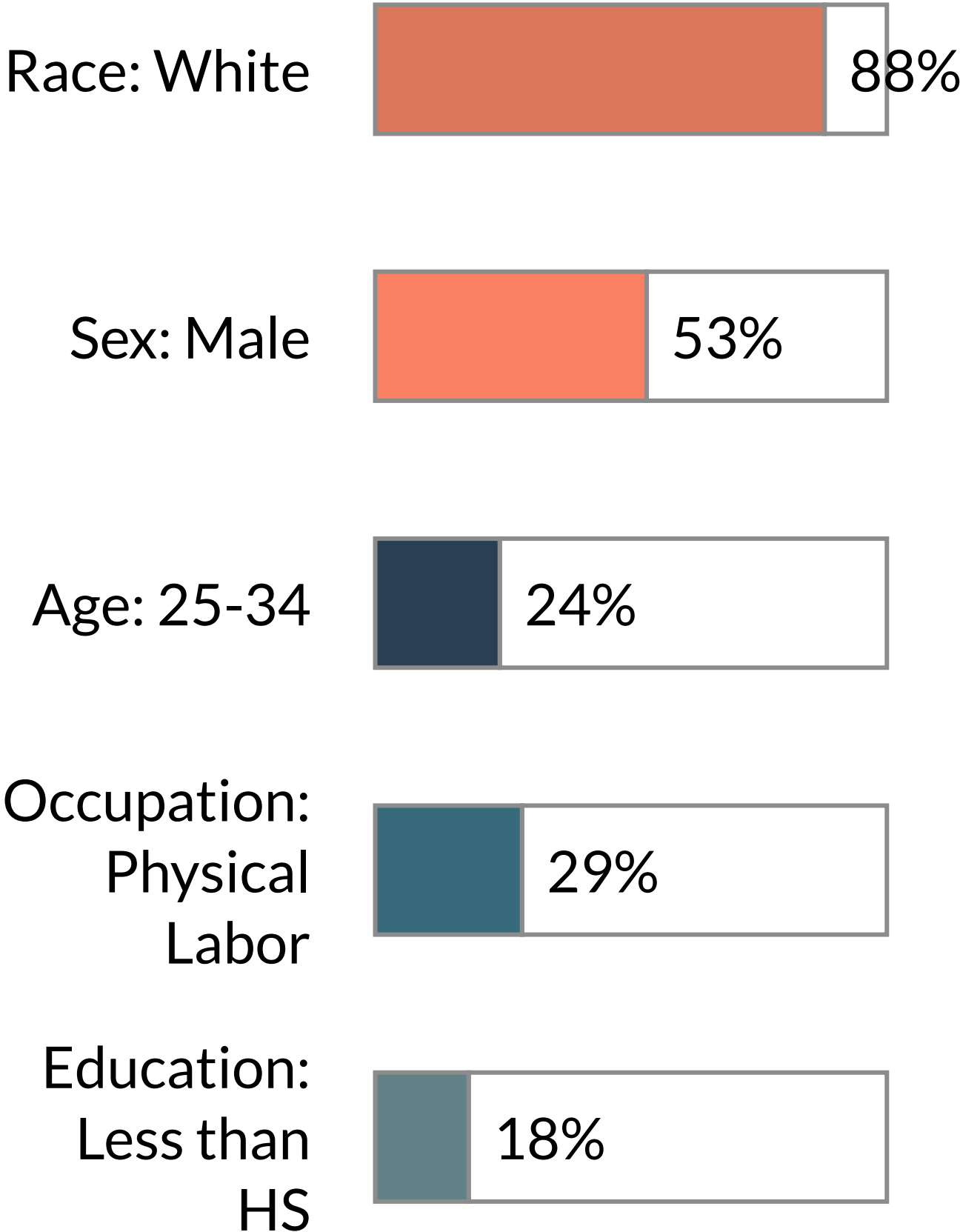
Fatal Overdose Location

January 2014- December 2018



Fatal Opioid Overdose Characteristics and Risk Factors

January 2014- December 2018



In Ste. Genevieve County, the majority of those who fatally overdose are White males. Roughly 1 in 4 of these victims was under the age of 35 and many were workforce members with a physical labor-involved occupation. Less than 1 in 5 overdose victims did not complete a high school level education.

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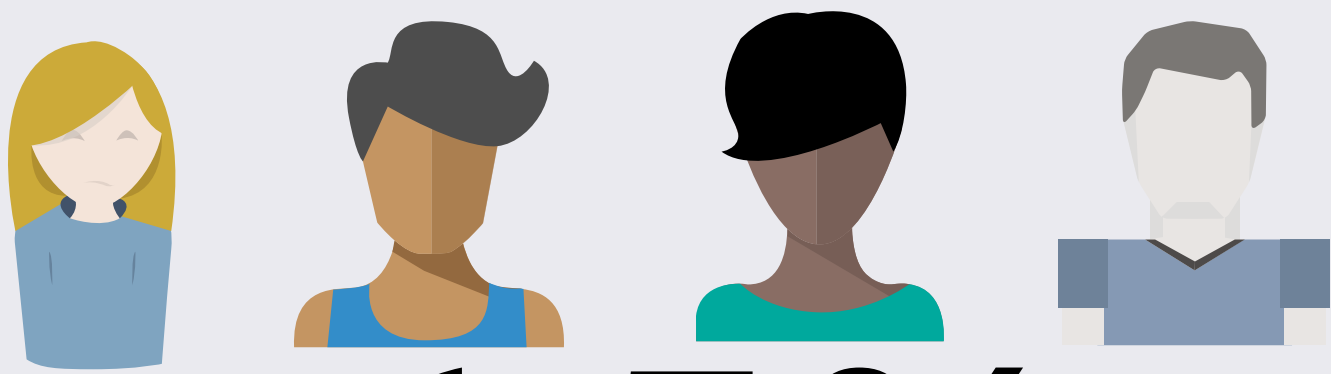
Please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Bureau of Health Care Analysis and Data Dissemination at 573-751-6285 for more information or to request a fact sheet for your community.



St Louis City Opioids Fact Sheet

Spring 2019

245
FATAL
opioid overdoses
in 2017



6.5%
DECREASE
(from 2016)

The **Enhanced State Opioid Overdose Surveillance** (ESOOS) grant was awarded to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (MODHSS) to accomplish key goals:

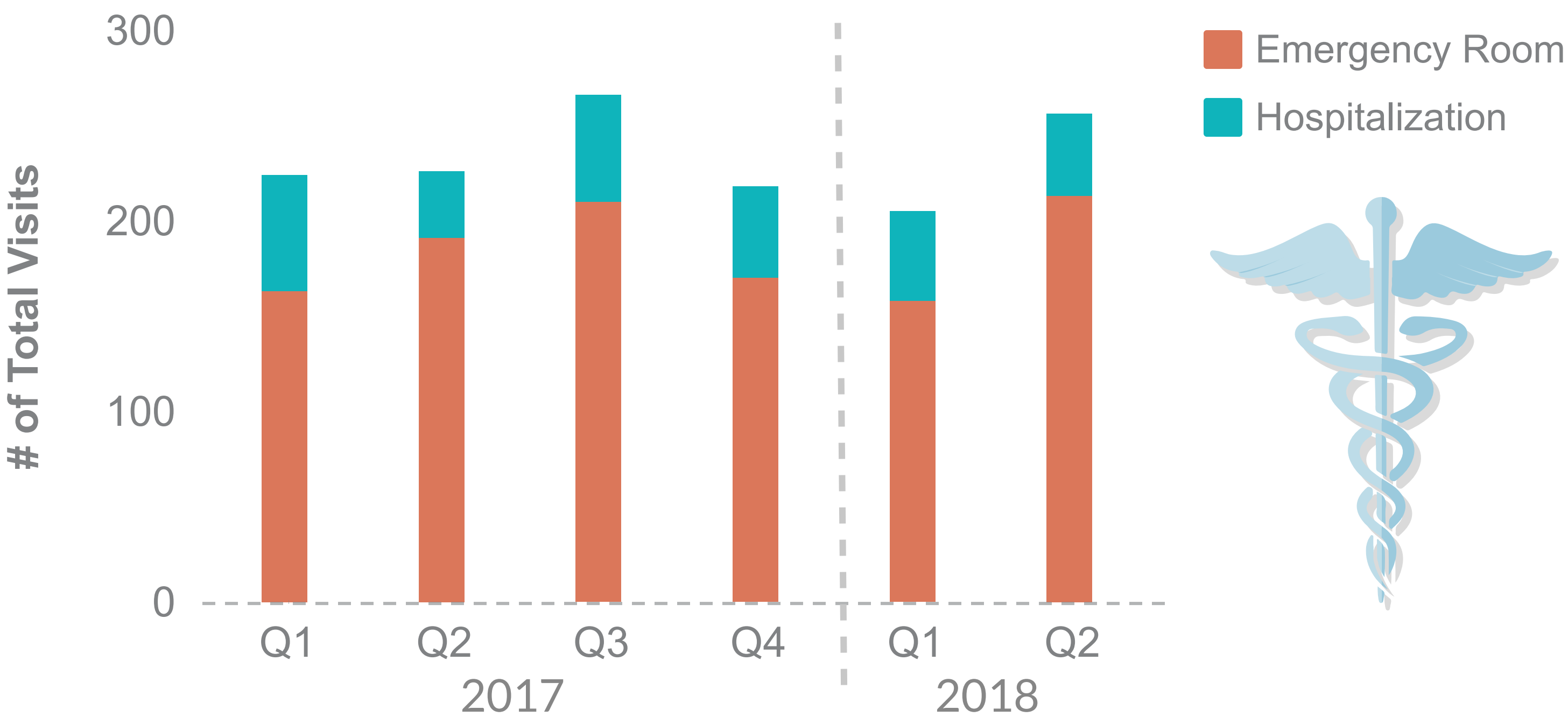
- enhance the comprehensiveness and timeliness of both fatal and nonfatal opioid overdoses and ;
- disseminate surveillance findings to stakeholders.



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(800) 575-7480

Nonfatal Opioid Overdose Health Care Utilization

January 2017- June 2018

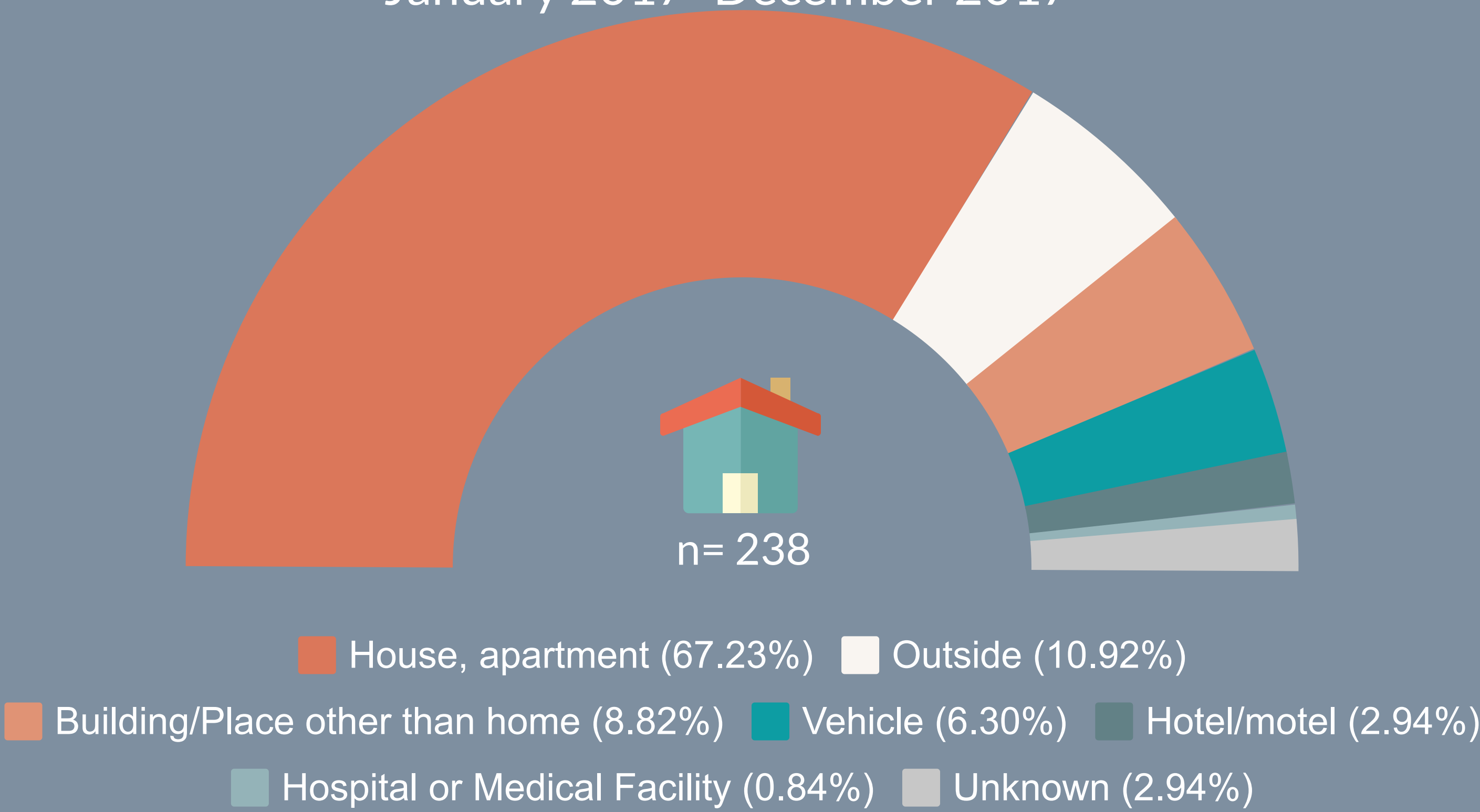


Above: Over 66% of nonfatal opioid overdose discharges seen in the ER involved heroin. In St Louis City, most of the people discharged from the ER with nonfatal overdoses were male (70%) and between the ages of 25-34.

Below: When fatal overdoses occur in St Louis City, they most often occur in a house or apartment (67%) and emergency medical services are frequently present (91%).

Fatal Overdose Location

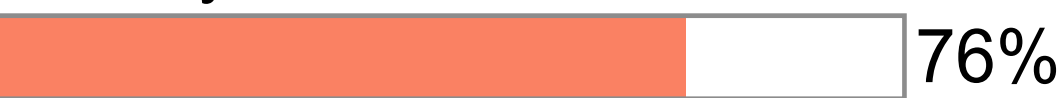
January 2017- December 2017



EMS Present at Scene of Injury



History of Substance Abuse



No Bystander Present



Non- St Louis City Resident



Less than HS Education



Toxicology + for Benzodiazepine



Diagnosis of Mental Illness



Treatment for Substance Abuse



Previous Overdose



Homeless



Current or Prev. Military Service



Fatal Opioid Overdose Characteristics and Risk Factors

January 2017- December 2017

In St Louis City, many who fatally overdose have some history of substance abuse (76%) and more than 1 in 10 have overdosed previously. Fatal overdoses often happen alone with no bystander present (41%), though EMS is nearly always present post-event (91%). A number of overdoses indicate polysubstance abuse, including use of benzodiazepines (24%). Unfortunately, substance abuse treatment is indicated in less than 15% of those who fatally overdose. One-third of fatal overdoses in St Louis City are attributed to non-City residents.

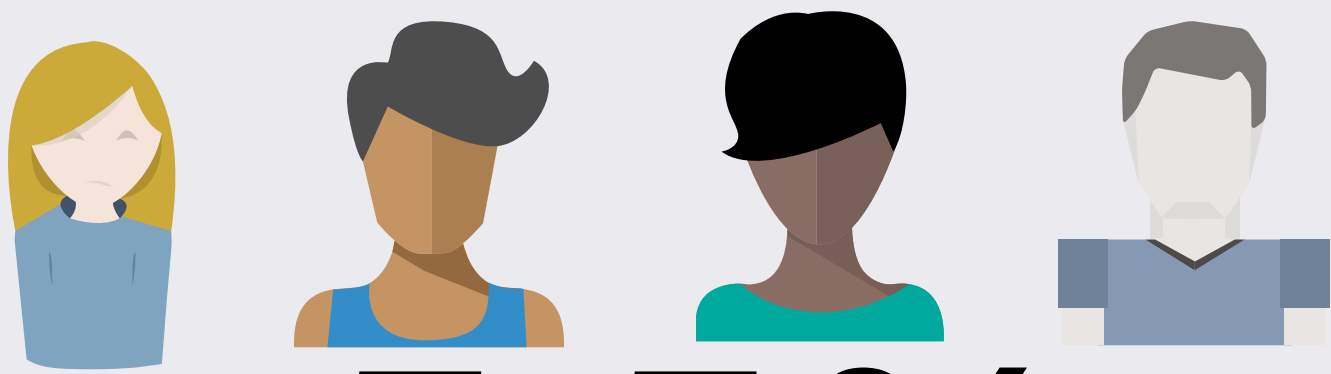
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St Louis County Opioids Fact Sheet

Spring 2019

250
FATAL
opioid overdoses
in 2017



5.5%

INCREASE
(from 2016)

The **Enhanced State Opioid Overdose Surveillance** (ESOOS) grant was awarded to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (MODHSS) to accomplish key goals:

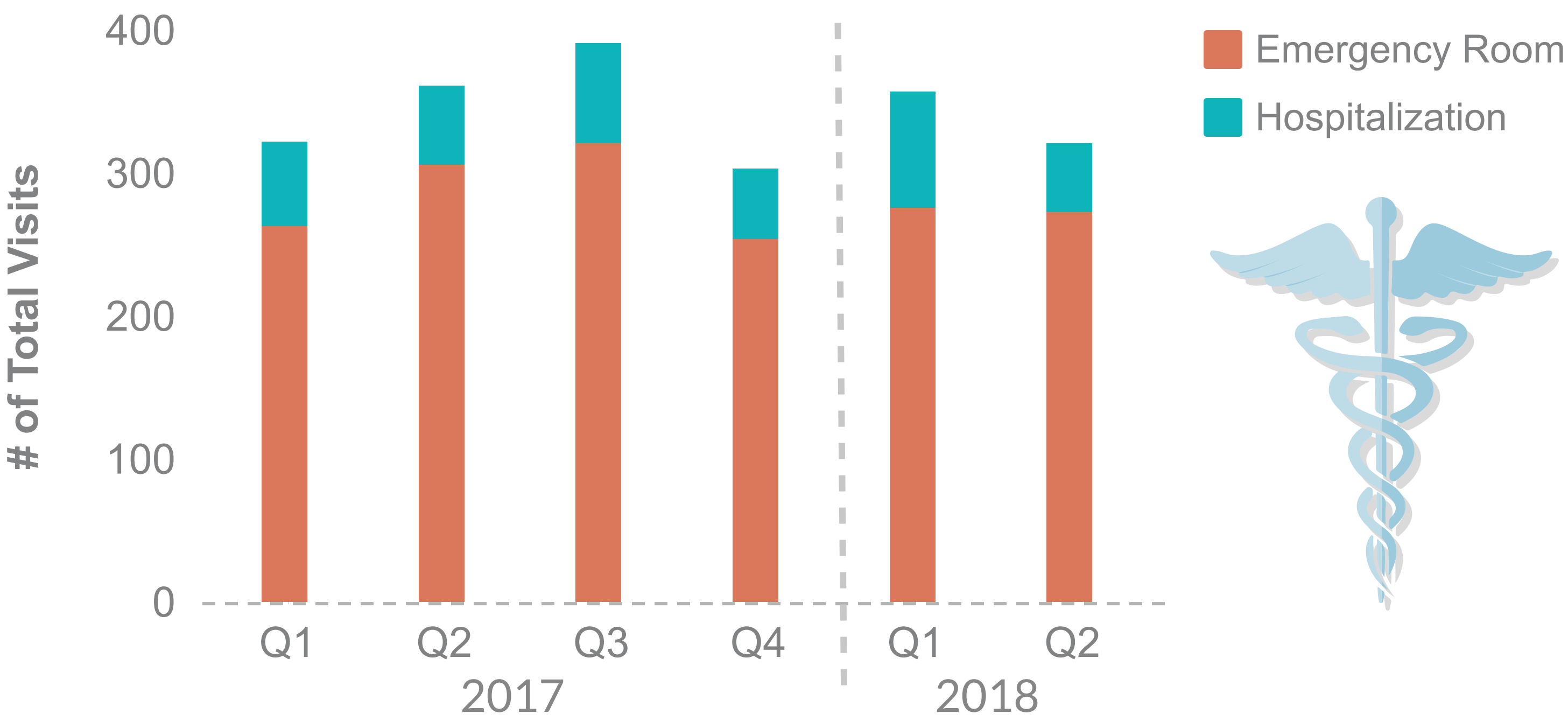
- enhance the comprehensiveness and timeliness of both fatal and nonfatal opioid overdoses and ;
- disseminate surveillance findings to stakeholders.



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(800) 575-7480

Nonfatal Opioid Overdose Health Care Utilization

January 2017- June 2018

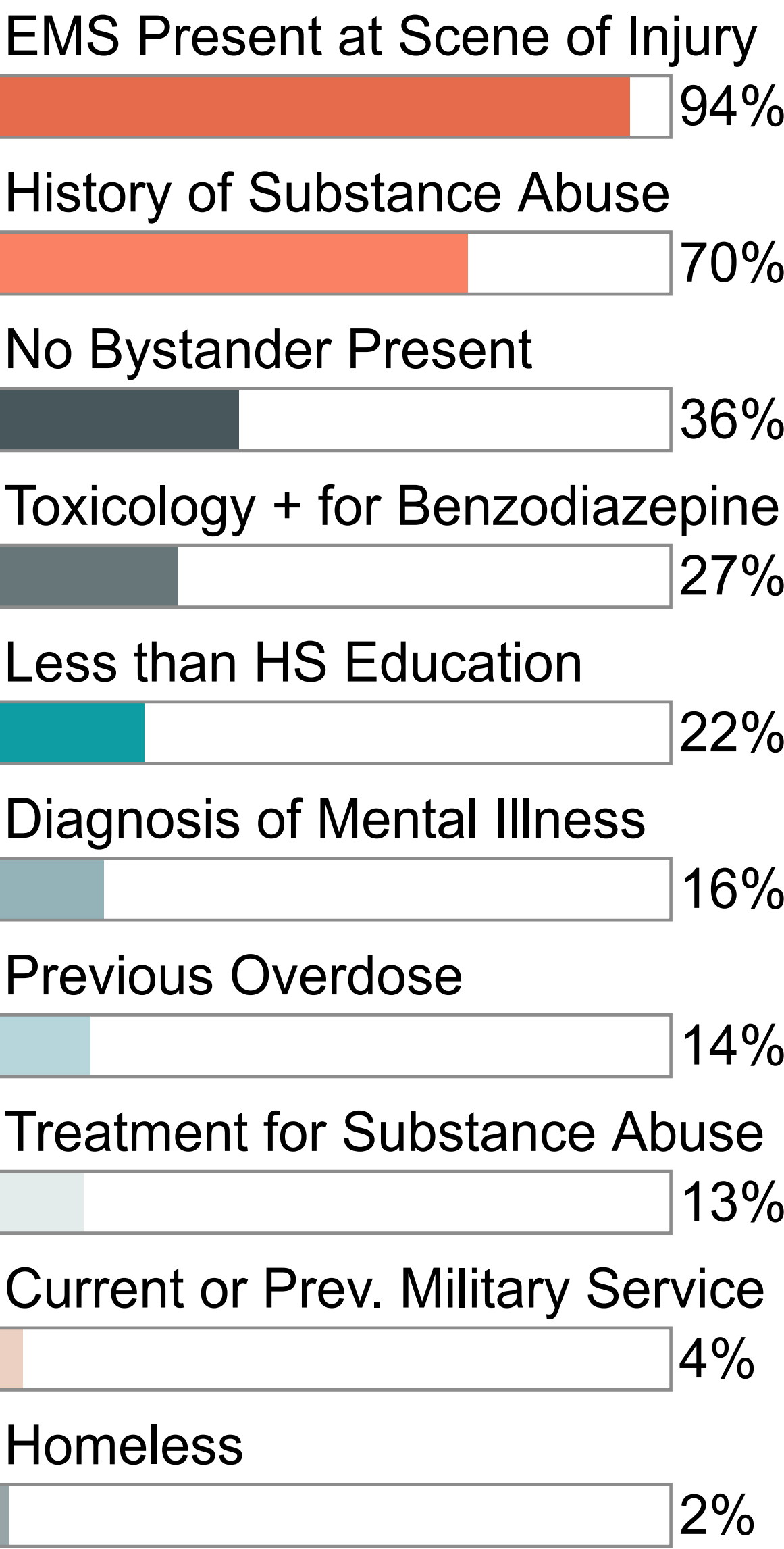
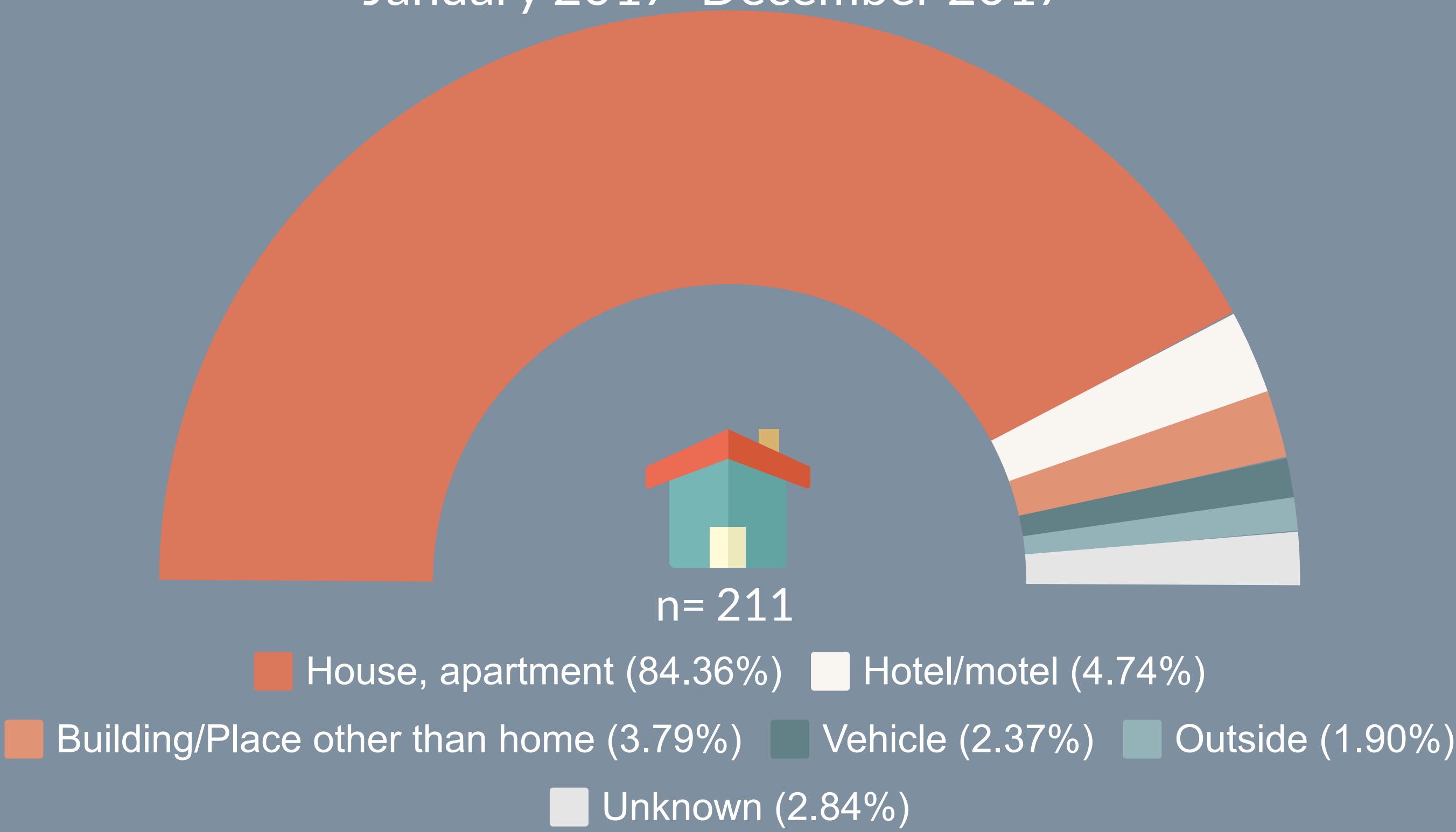


Above: Nearly 65% of nonfatal opioid overdose discharges seen in the ER involved heroin. In St Louis County, most of the people discharged from the ER with nonfatal overdoses were male (70%) and between the ages of 25-34.

Below: When fatal overdoses occur in St Louis County, they most often occur in a house or apartment (84%) and emergency medical services are frequently present (94%).

Fatal Overdose Location

January 2017- December 2017



Fatal Opioid Overdose Characteristics and Risk Factors

January 2017- December 2017

In St Louis County, many who fatally overdose have some history of substance abuse (70%) and nearly one-fifth have overdosed previously. Fatal overdoses sometimes happen alone with no bystander present (36%), though EMS is nearly always present post-event (94%). Many overdoses indicate polysubstance abuse, including use of benzodiazepines (27%). Unfortunately, substance abuse treatment is indicated in less than 15% of those who fatally overdose.

This data sheet provides the most timely data available for each topic, meaning data is subject to change and time periods for different variables may not align. This data uses ESOOS specific definitions for opioid overdose, which may result in frequencies that do not match other data sources.

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Stone County Opioids Fact Sheet

Spring 2019

7
FATAL
opioid overdoses
in 2017-2018



The **Enhanced State Opioid Overdose Surveillance** (ESOOS) grant was awarded to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (MODHSS) to accomplish key goals:

--enhance the comprehensiveness and timeliness of both fatal and nonfatal opioid overdoses and ;

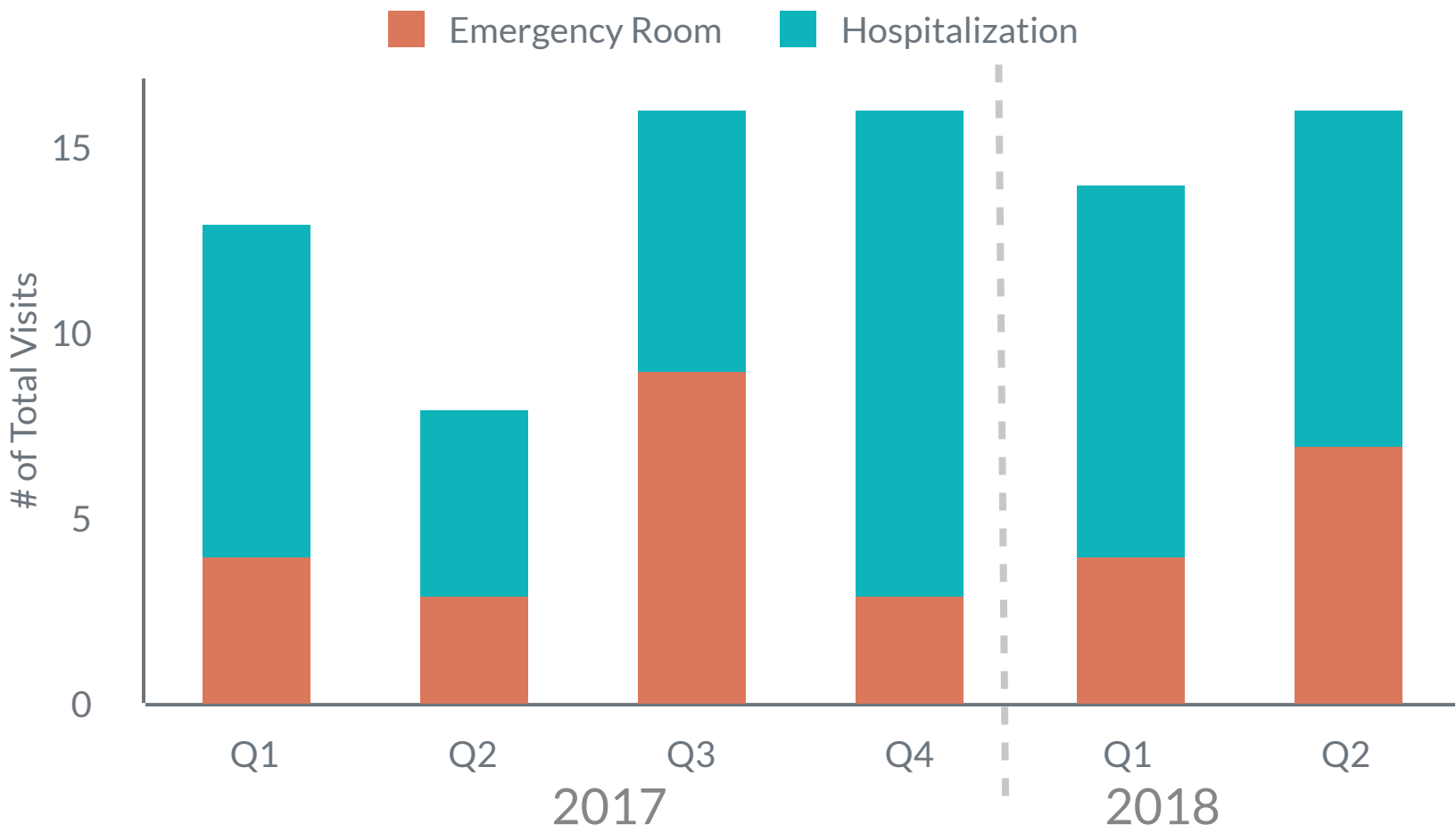
--disseminate surveillance findings to stakeholders.



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(800) 575-7480

Nonfatal Opioid Overdose Health Care Utilization

January 2017- June 2018

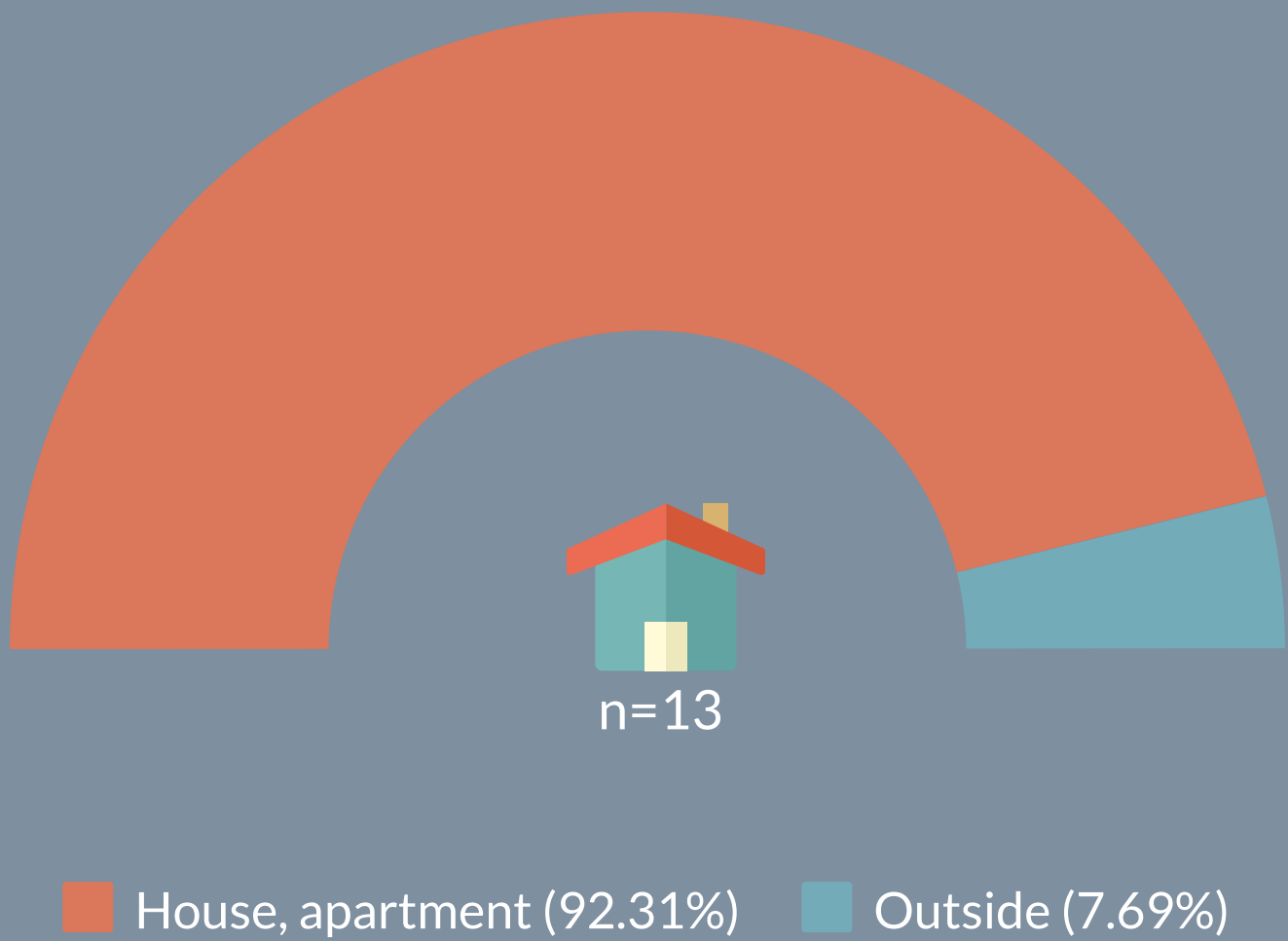


Above: More than 9 in 10 of resident nonfatal opioid overdose discharges treated in the hospital or ER involved non-heroin opioids (92%). In Stone County, most of the people discharged from the ER with nonfatal overdoses were male (60%) and the majority (63%) were between the ages of 25-34.

Below: When fatal overdoses occur in Stone County, they most often occur in a house or apartment (92%).

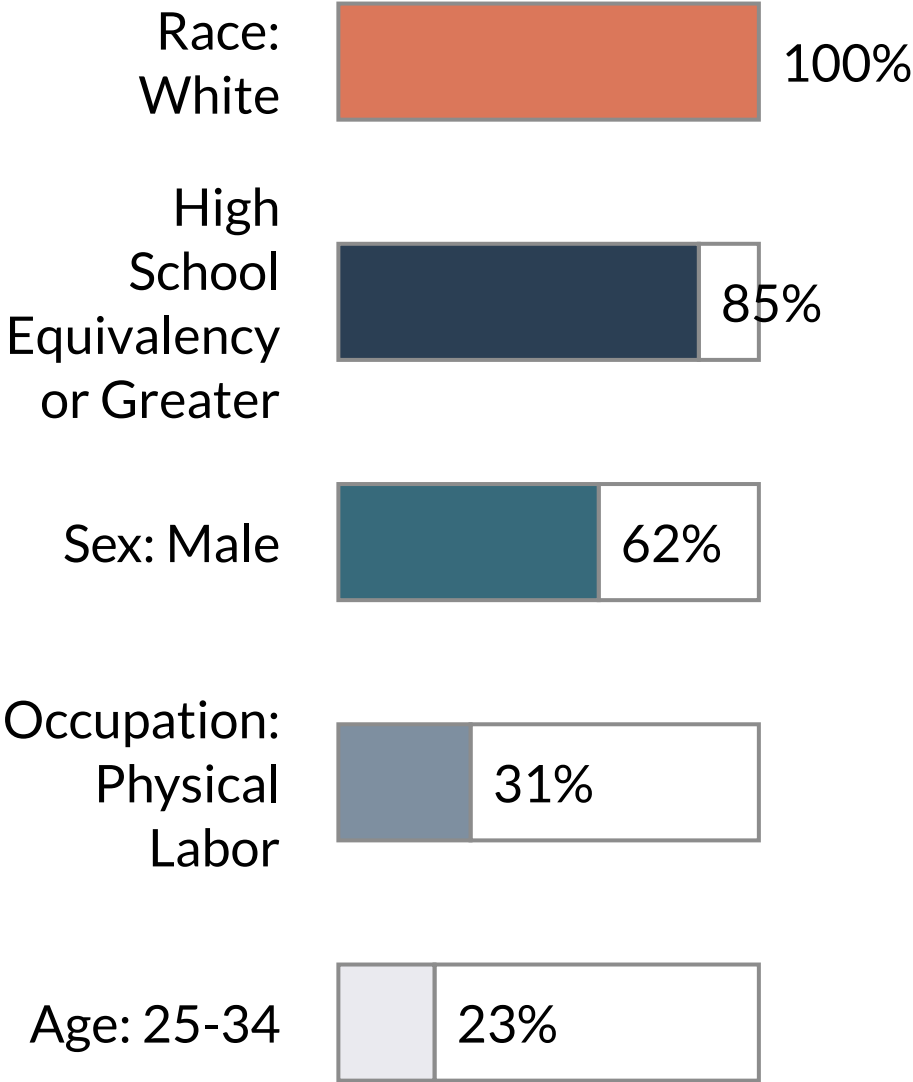
Fatal Overdose Location

January 2014- December 2018



Fatal Opioid Overdose Characteristics and Risk Factors

January 2014- December 2018



In Stone County, the majority of those who fatally overdose are White. Males are slightly more likely than females to experience a fatal overdose. More than 1 in 5 victims were between the ages of 25 and 34 and greater than 3 in 10 had an occupation that involved physical labor.

This data sheet provides the most timely data available for each topic, meaning data is subject to change and time periods for different variables may not align. This data uses ESOOS specific definitions for opioid overdose, which may result in frequencies that do not match other data sources.

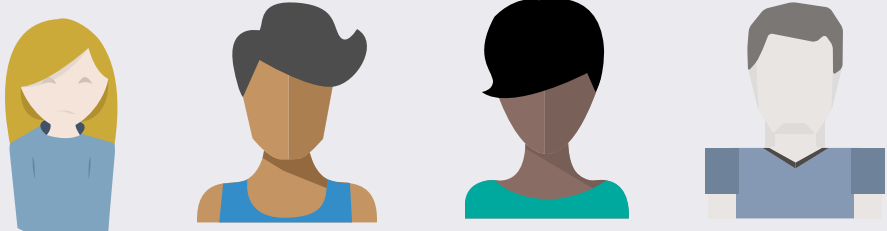
Please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Bureau of Health Care Analysis and Data Dissemination at 573-751-6285 for more information or to request a fact sheet for your community.



Taney County Opioids Fact Sheet

Spring 2019

4
FATAL
opioid overdoses
in 2018



The **Enhanced State Opioid Overdose Surveillance** (ESOOS) grant was awarded to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (MODHSS) to accomplish key goals:

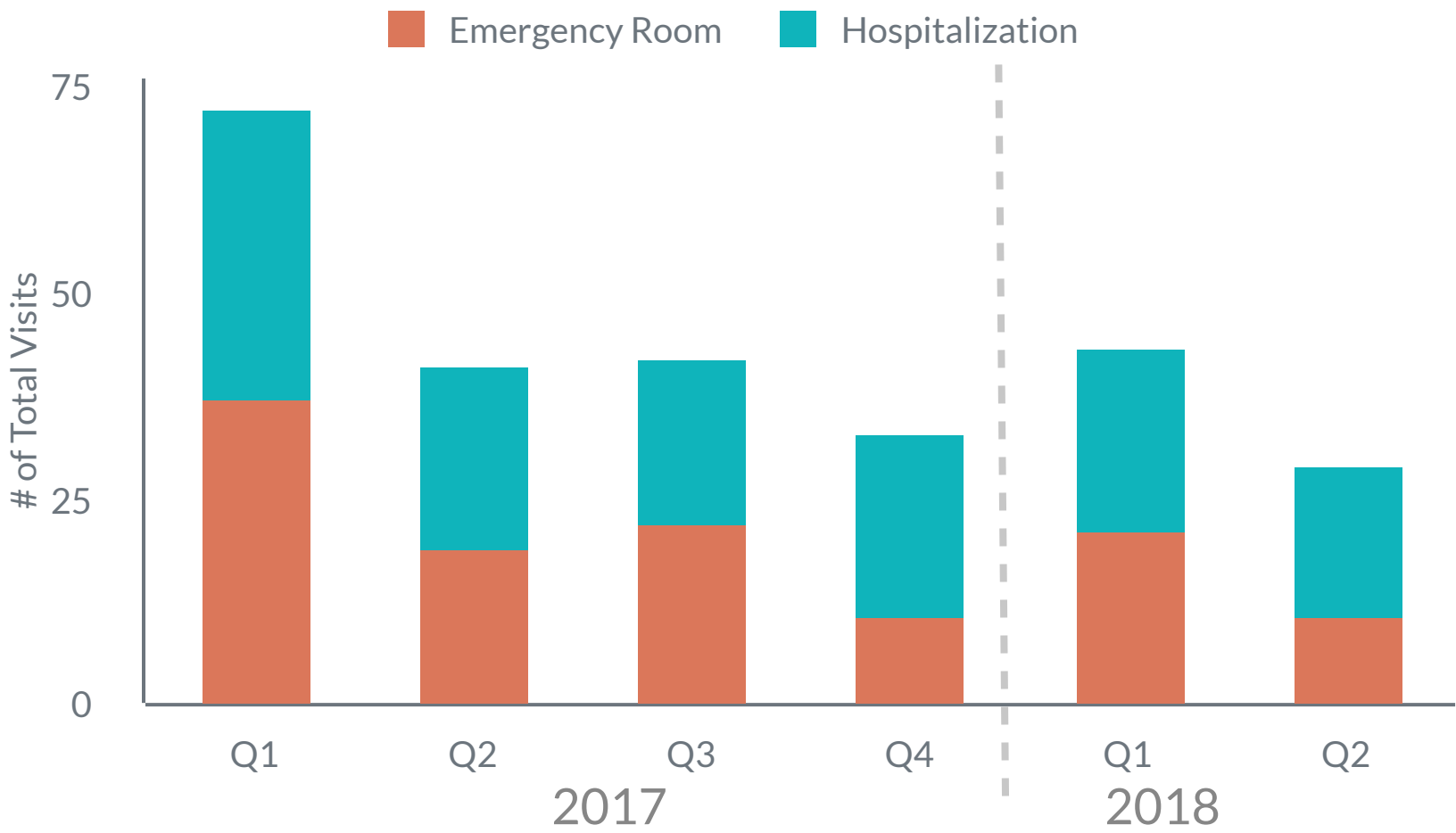
- enhance the comprehensiveness and timeliness of both fatal and nonfatal opioid overdoses and ;
- disseminate surveillance findings to stakeholders.



If you or a loved one has a problem with alcohol or drugs, please call:
(800) 575-7480

Nonfatal Opioid Overdose Health Care Utilization

January 2017- June 2018

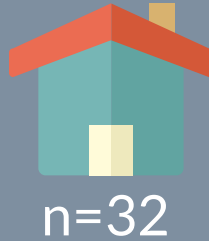
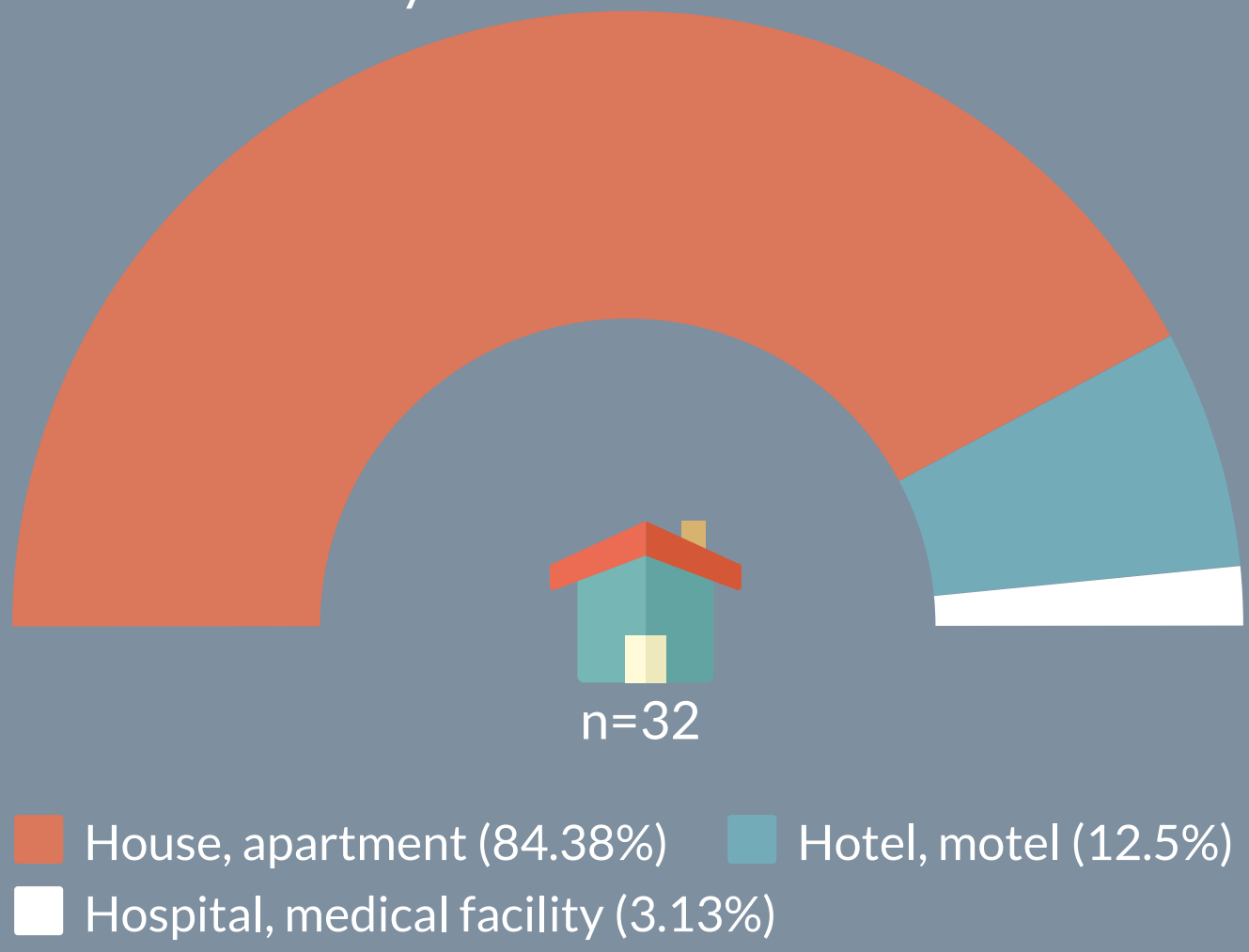


Above: Nearly 8 in 10 of resident nonfatal opioid overdose discharges treated in the hospital or ER involved non-heroin opioids (84%). In Taney County, most of the people discharged from the ER with nonfatal overdoses were male (64%) and the majority (66%) were between the ages of 15-34.

Below: When fatal overdoses occur in Taney County, they most often occur in a house or apartment (84%).

Fatal Overdose Location

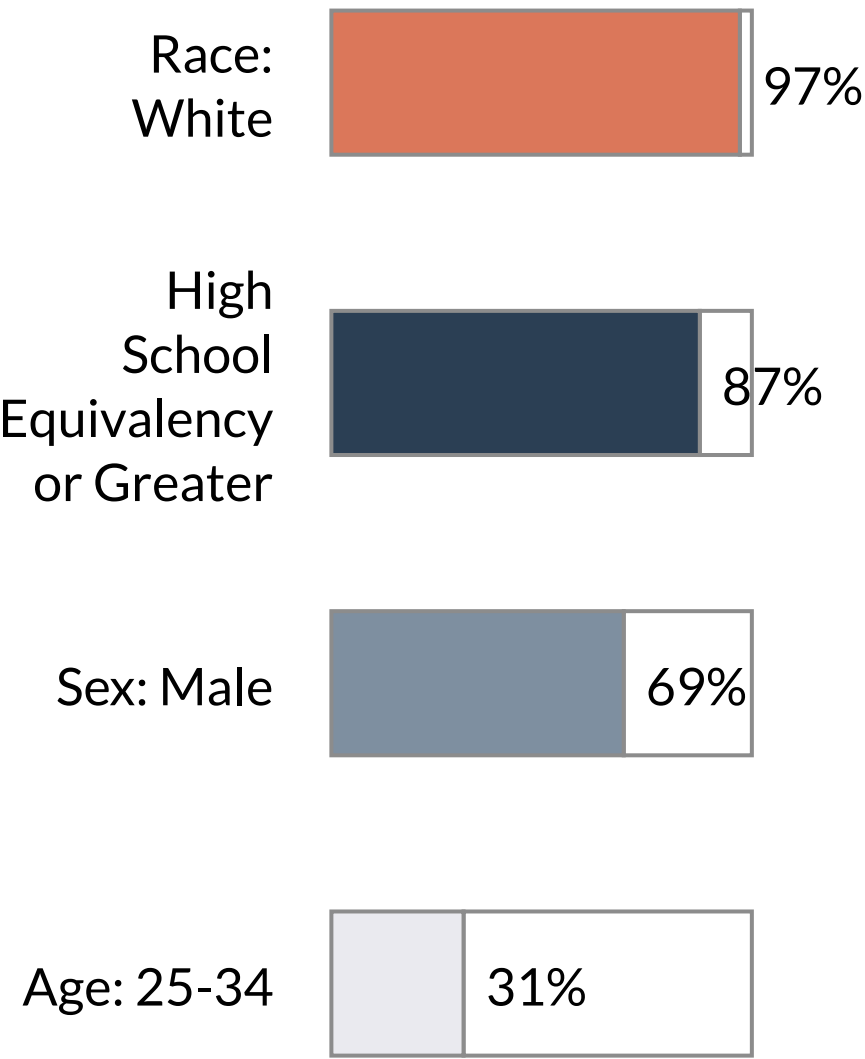
January 2014- December 2018



n=32

Fatal Opioid Overdose Characteristics and Risk Factors

January 2014- December 2018



In Taney County, the majority of those who fatally overdose are White. Males are slightly more likely than females to experience a fatal overdose. Roughly 3 in 10 victims were between the ages of 25 and 34. Fewer than 1 in 5 overdose victims did not complete a high school level education.

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Warren County Opioids Fact Sheet

Spring 2019

9
FATAL
opioid overdoses
in 2018



50%
INCREASE
(from 2015)

The **Enhanced State Opioid Overdose Surveillance** (ESOOS) grant was awarded to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (MODHSS) to accomplish key goals:

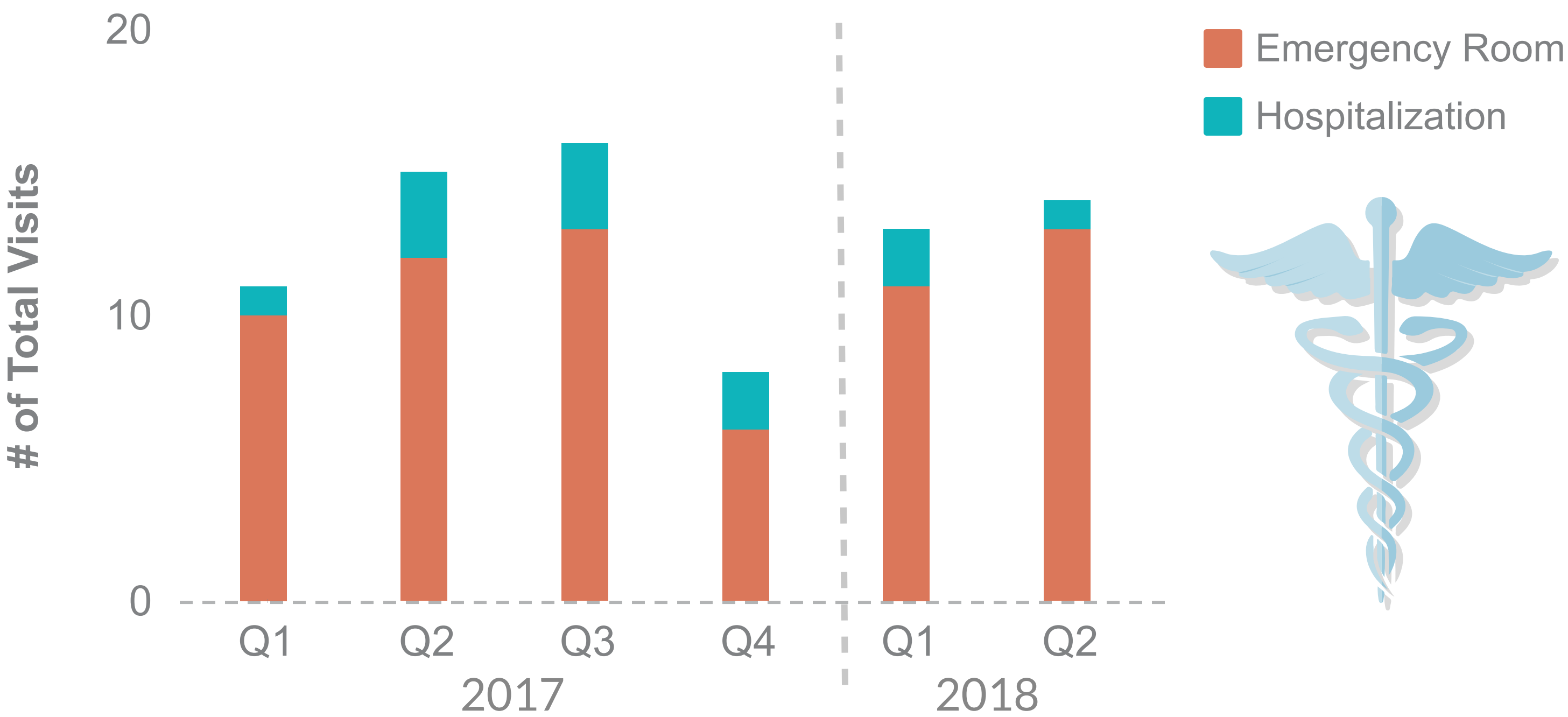
- enhance the comprehensiveness and timeliness of both fatal and nonfatal opioid overdoses and ;
- disseminate surveillance findings to stakeholders.



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(800) 575-7480

Nonfatal Opioid Overdose Health Care Utilization

January 2017- June 2018

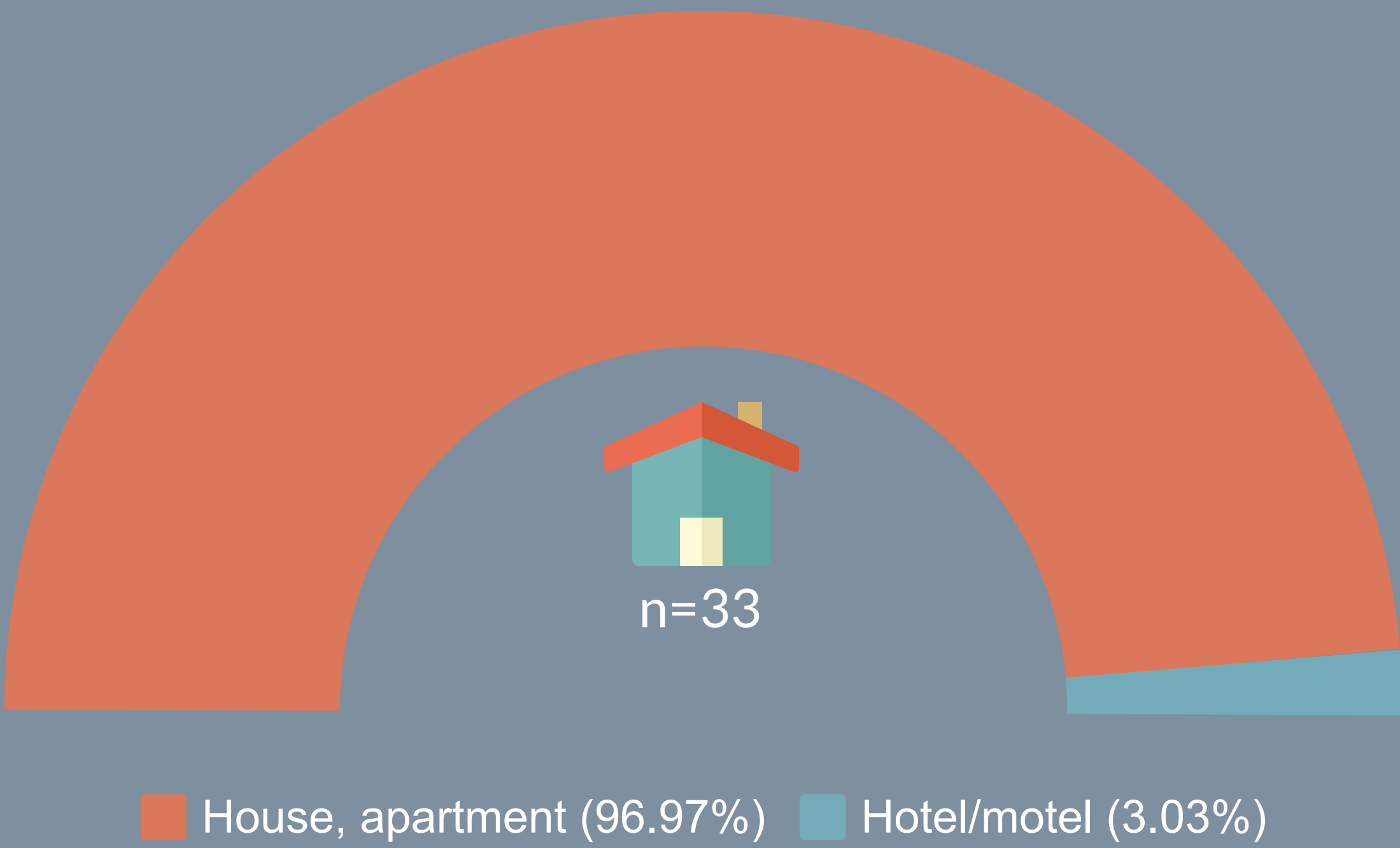


Above: Over 67% of nonfatal opioid overdose discharges seen in the ER involved heroin. In Warren County, most of the people discharged from the ER with nonfatal overdoses were male (56%) and between the ages of 25-34.

Below: When fatal overdoses occur in Warren County, they most often occur in a house or apartment (97%).

Fatal Overdose Location

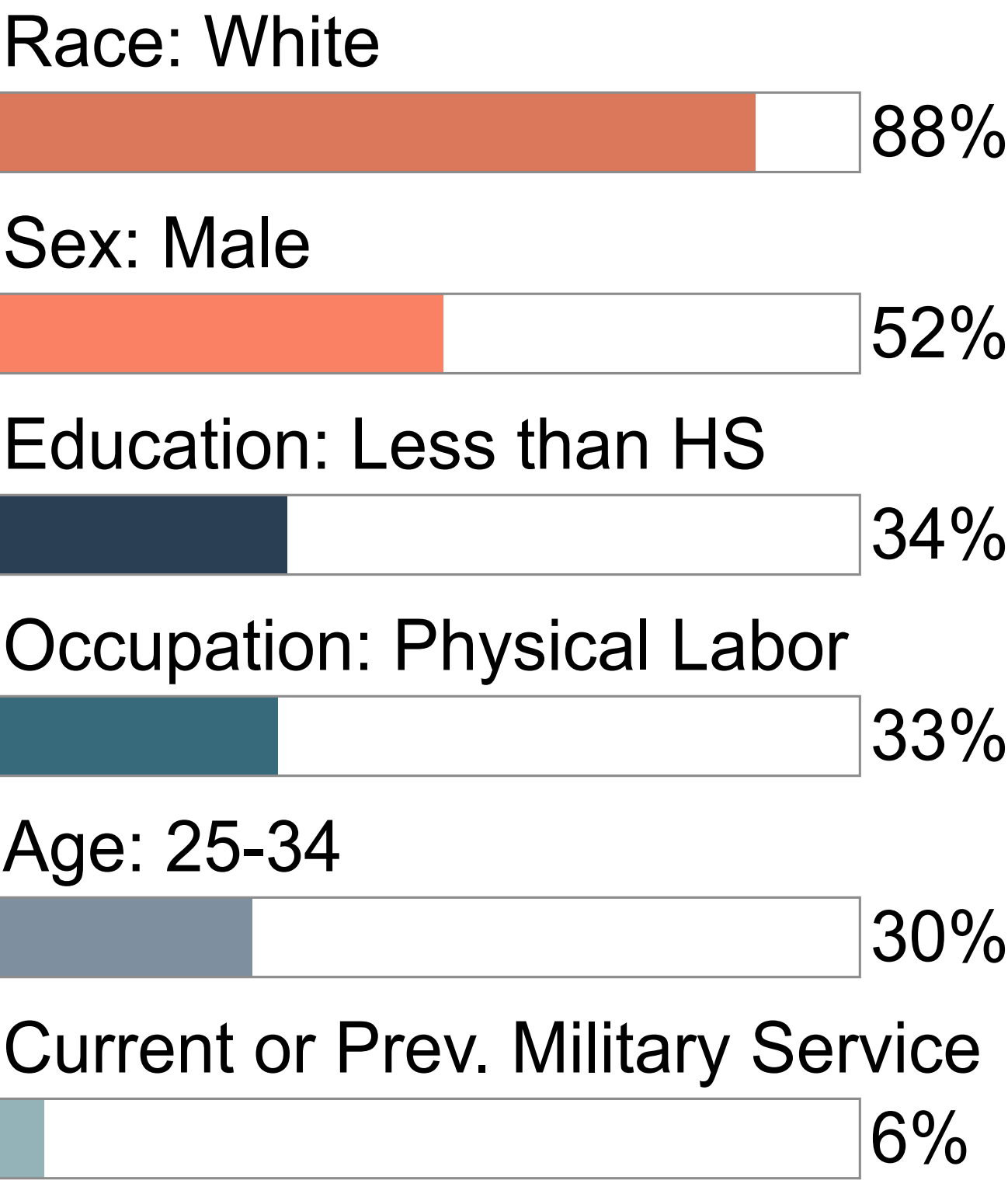
January 2014- December 2018



Fatal Opioid Overdose Characteristics and Risk Factors

January 2014- December 2018

In Warren County, the majority of those who fatally overdose are White males. Roughly 1 in 3 of these victims did not finish high school and about the same percentage had occupations that required physical labor. Unfortunately, younger citizens are more likely to fatally overdose (30%) in Warren County and some have a history of military service (6%).



This data sheet provides the most timely data available for each topic, meaning data is subject to change and time periods for different variables may not align. This data uses ESOOS specific definitions for opioid overdose, which may result in frequencies that do not match other data sources.

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Washington County Opioids Fact Sheet

Spring 2019

6
FATAL
opioid overdoses
in 2017-2018



The **Enhanced State Opioid Overdose Surveillance** (ESOOS) grant was awarded to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (MODHSS) to accomplish key goals:

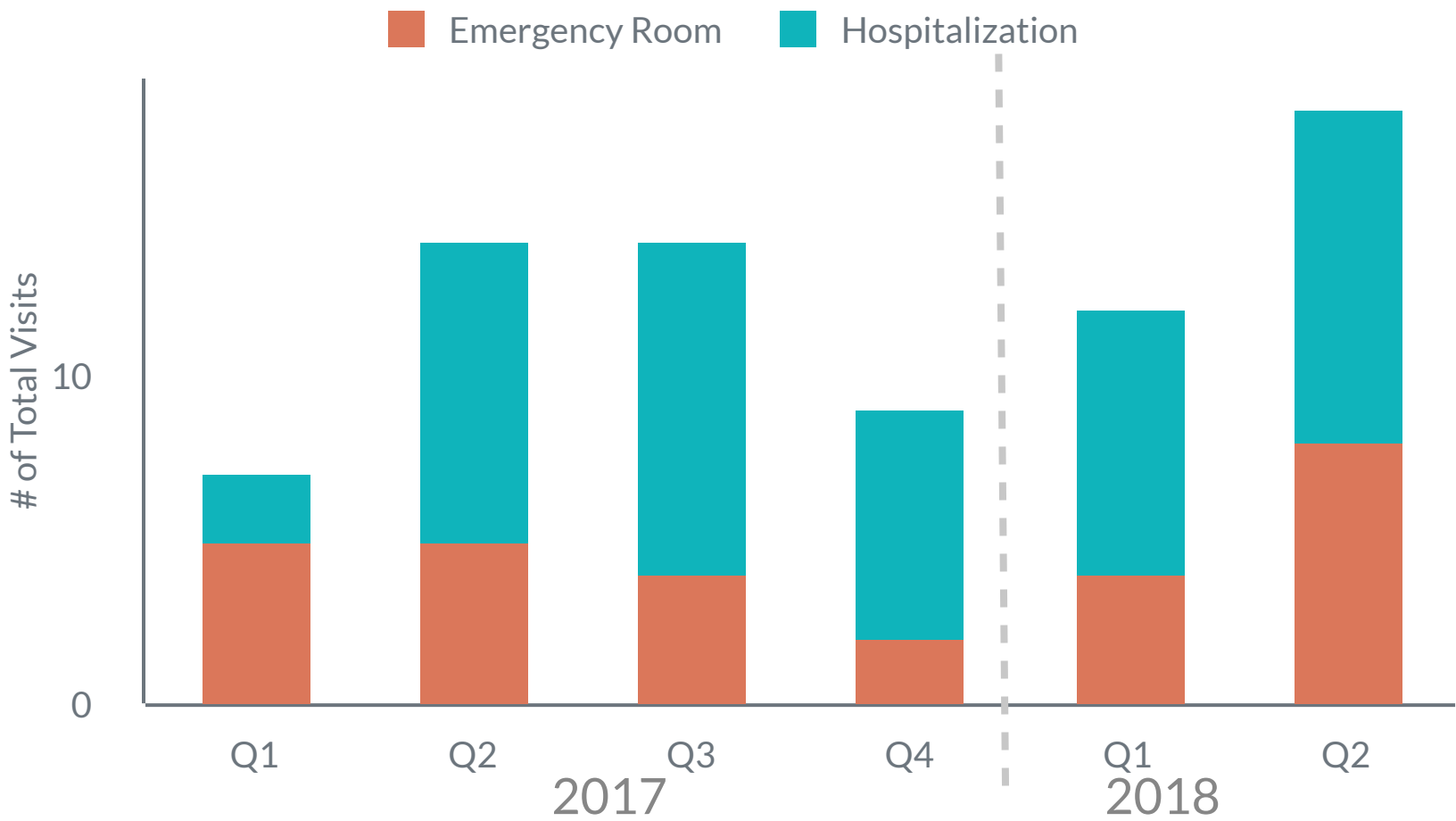
- enhance the comprehensiveness and timeliness of both fatal and nonfatal opioid overdoses and ;
- disseminate surveillance findings to stakeholders.



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(800) 575-7480

Nonfatal Opioid Overdose Health Care Utilization

January 2017- June 2018

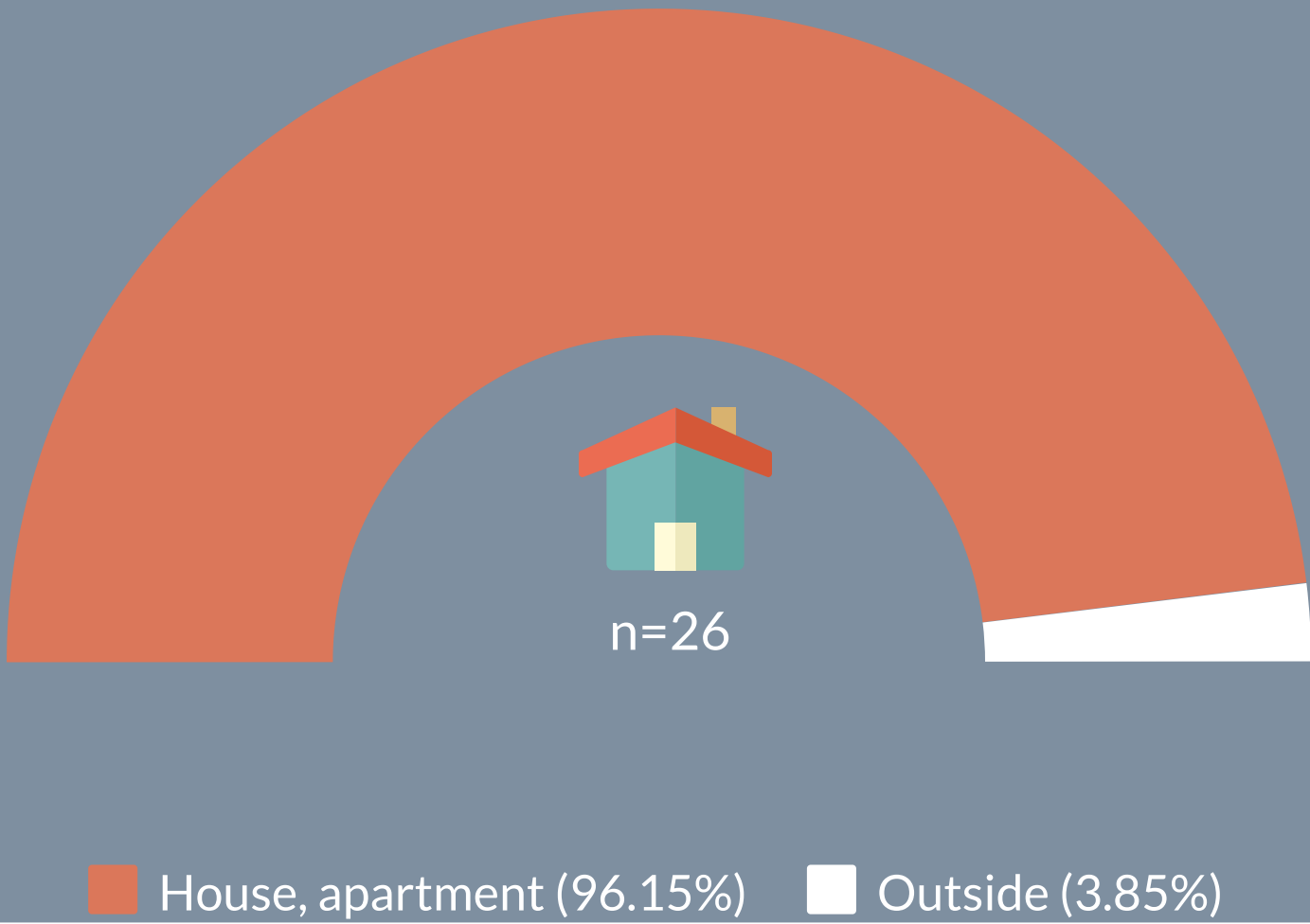


Above: In Washington County, 9 in 10 resident nonfatal opioid overdose discharges treated in the hospital or ER involved non-heroin opioids (91%). In Washington County, half of the people discharged from the ER with nonfatal overdoses were male (54%) and more than one-third (36%) were between the ages of 25-34.

Below: When fatal overdoses occur in Washington County, they most often occur in a house or apartment (96%).

Fatal Overdose Location

January 2014- December 2018



Fatal Opioid Overdose Characteristics and Risk Factors

January 2014- December 2018

In Washington County, the majority of those who fatally overdose are White. Approximately 1 in 4 victims were between the ages of 25 and 34. Women had a greater likelihood of experiencing a fatal overdose in Pulaski County. Many local opioid overdose victims earned a high school equivalency and more than one-quarter had occupations involving physical labor.

This data sheet provides the most timely data available for each topic, meaning data is subject to change and time periods for different variables may not align. This data uses ESOOS specific definitions for opioid overdose, which may result in frequencies that do not match other data sources.

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